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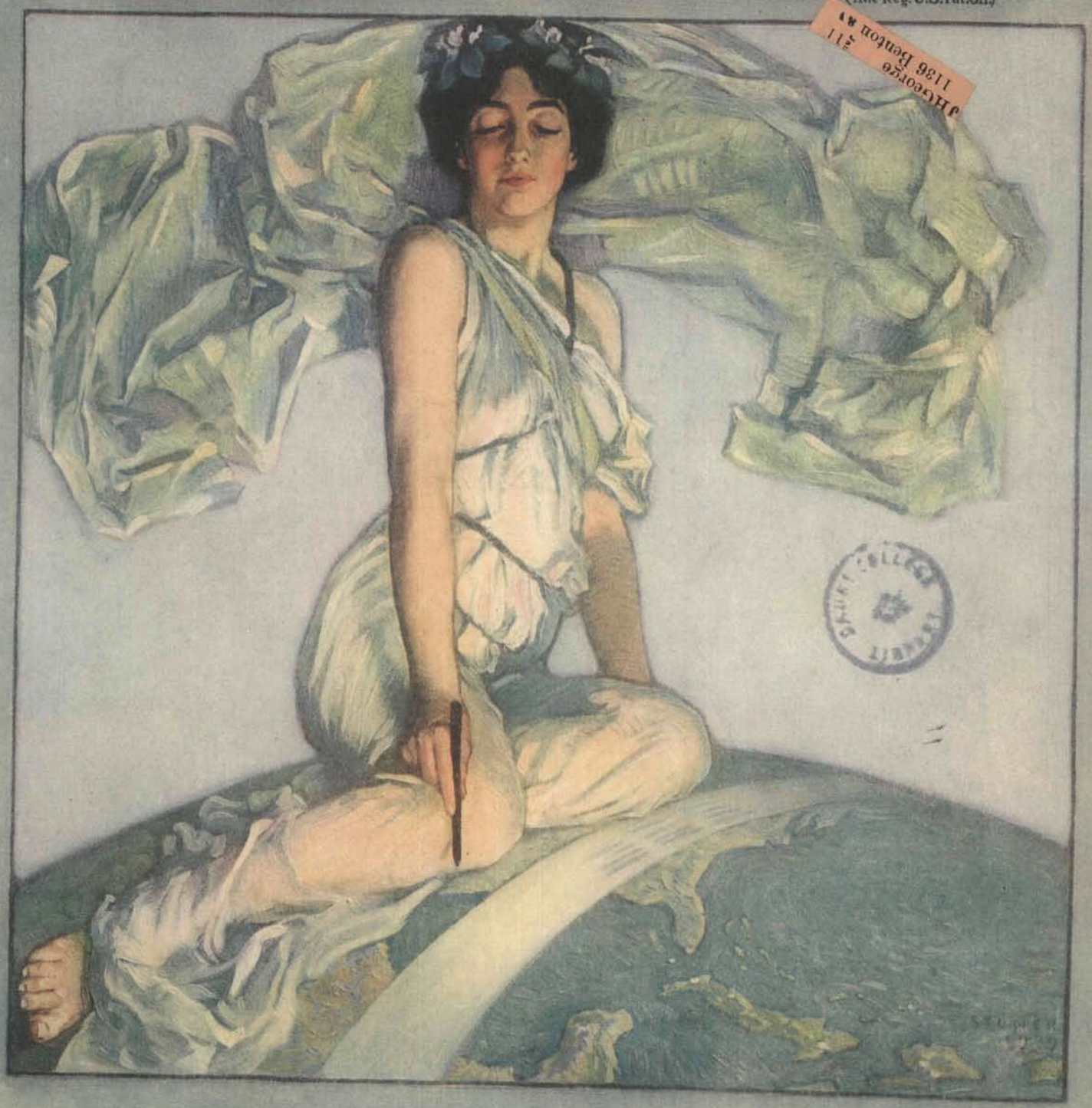

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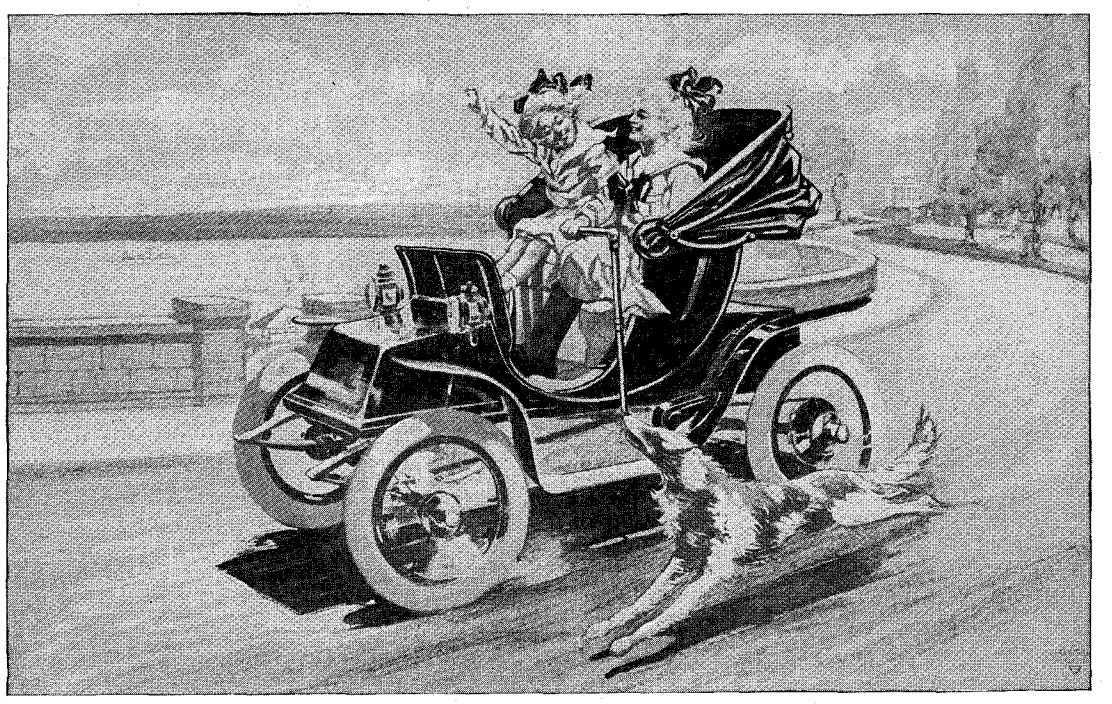

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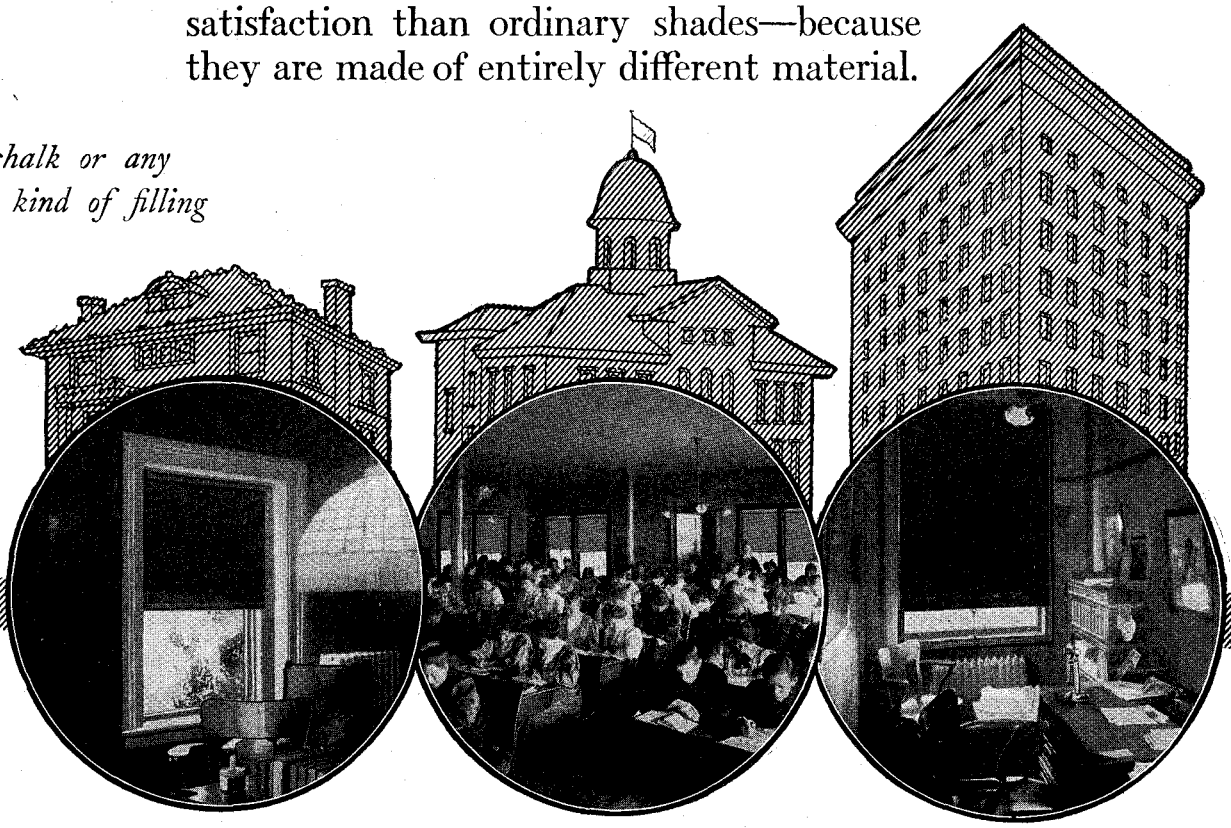

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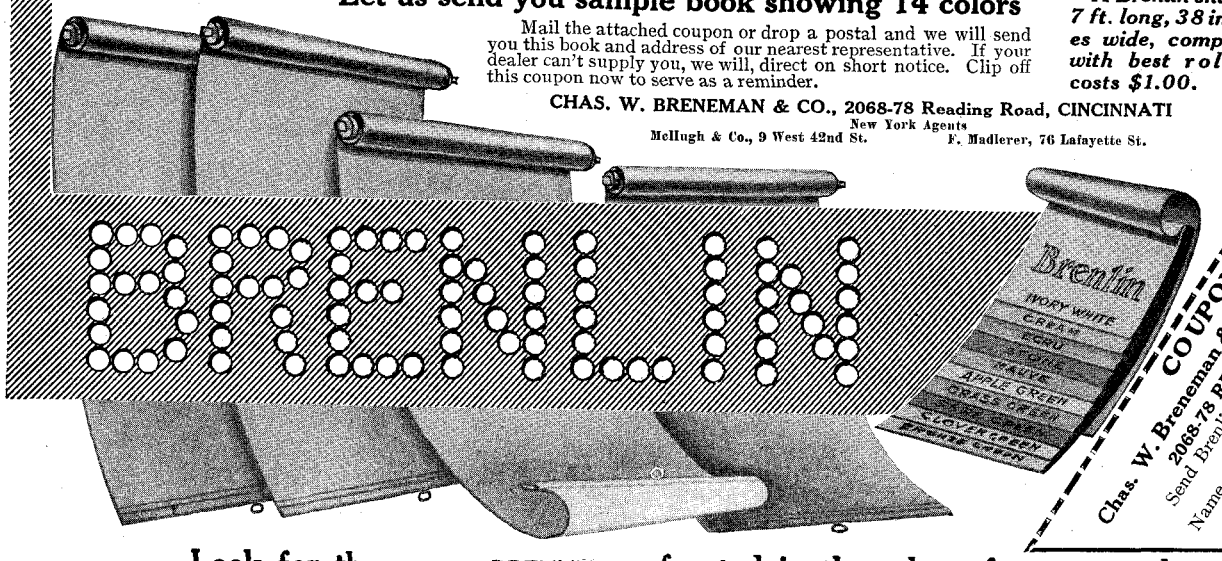

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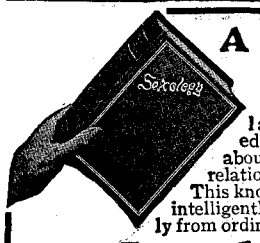

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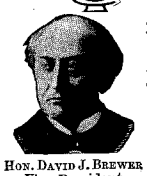

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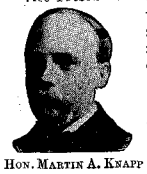

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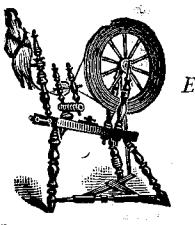

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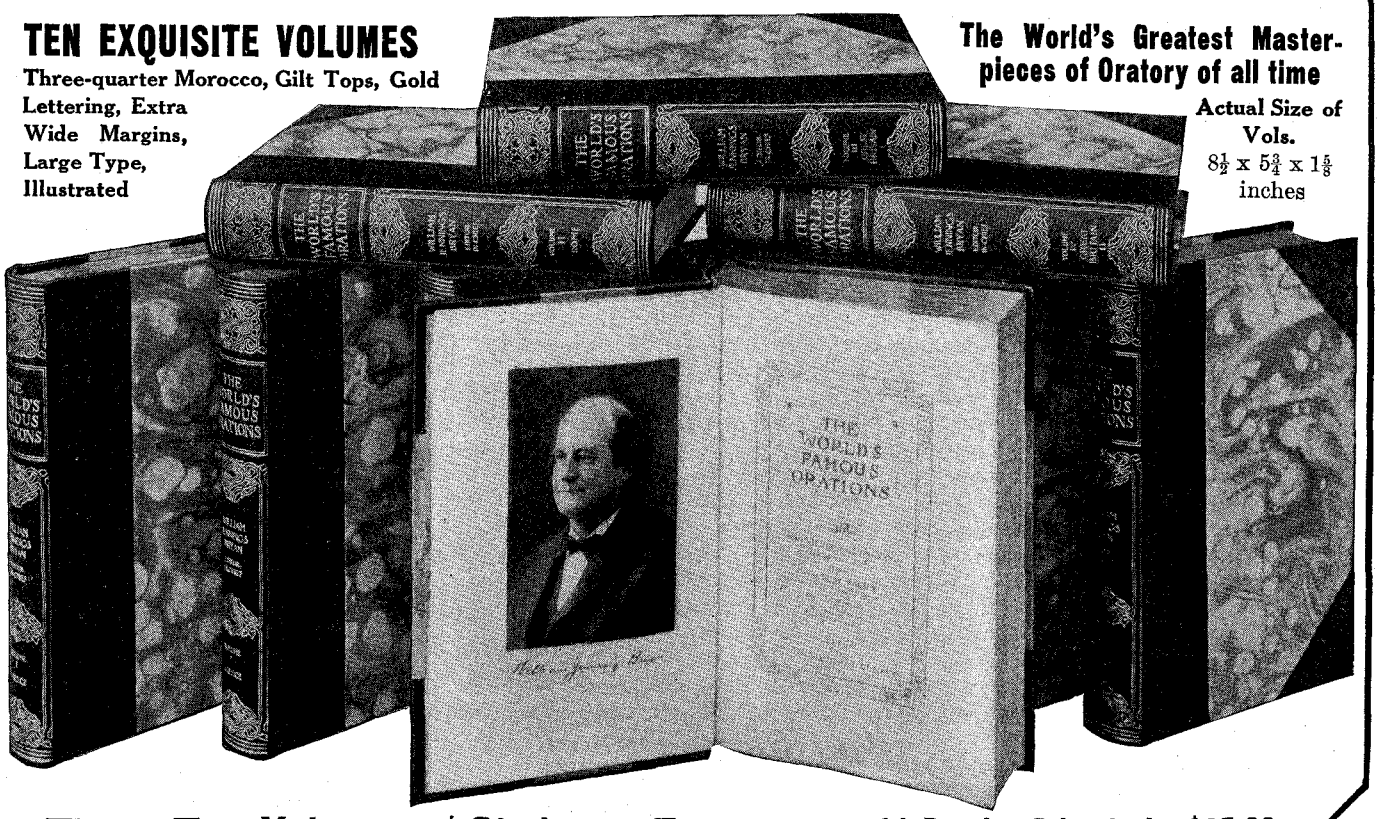

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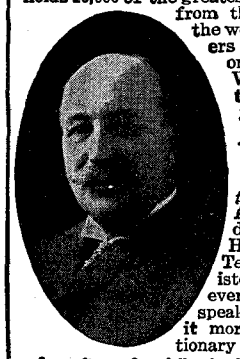

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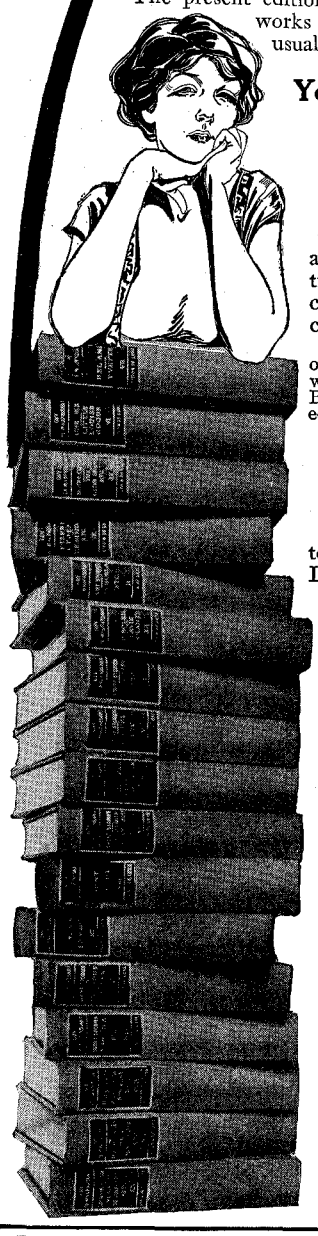

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

REPUBLICAN DISAFFECTION

WHATEVER may be their final interpretation, the immediate effect of recent dramatic incidents in the political world has been to bring confusion and heart-searchings to the Republican party. "The Republicans are on the toboggan," declares Champ Clark, the Democratic Congressional leader; and this view is echoed despondently by Mr. Foelker, a Republican Congressman, who confides to the press his conviction that the Democrats will carry the next House. "It looks like revolution," admits the New York *Evening Mail* (Rep.), while a Washington dispatch in the same paper states that of at least 50 Republican Congressmen who hold their seats by majorities of 1,000, "not one believes that he could be reelected to-day, and not 10 believe they can be reelected in November." "After all its splendid victories for 16 years, with all its prestige, and its power, and its magnificent organization, Republicanism," says the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.), "is to-day fighting on the defensive."

HIS ELECTION IS REGARDED AS A WARNING TO THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Mr. Eugene N. Foss, on a Democratic ticket, was last week elected to Congress from a strongly Republican Massachusetts district, his campaign consisting very largely of hostile criticism of the Payne-Aldrich Tariff Law.

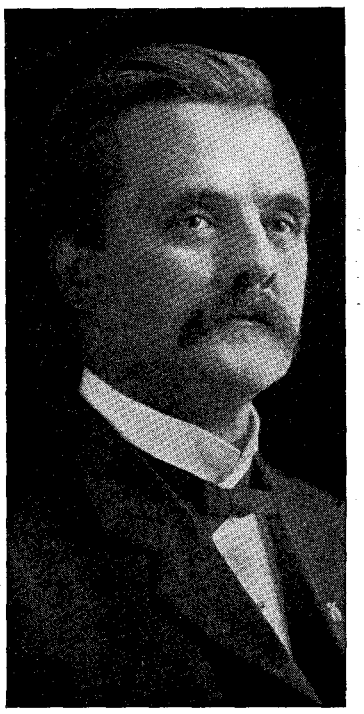
Chief among the causes of consternation in the Republican ranks are the election to Congress of a Democratic candidate, Eugene N. Foss, from the rock-ribbed Republican Fourteenth District of Massachusetts; the subjugation of Speaker Cannon and the Republican "regulars" in the rules contest by a coalition of Democrats and "insurgents"; the revelations of persistent party discord in Ohio, New York, and Indiana; the election, for the first time in its history, of a Democratic State Senator in the Springfield district of Massachusetts; and the Republican reverses in recent municipal elections throughout New York and the New England States. Less recent, but in line with these events, was the election of De Armond in Missouri by a greatly increased Democratic majority. The party atmosphere is further troubled by the results of another poll by the Chicago *Tribune* (Ind. Rep.), this time among the Independent and Republican editors of the East. *The Tribune's* question, "Do you indorse the Aldrich Tariff Law?" elicited only 197 affirmative answers to 789 negatives. Of these 789 papers declaring themselves unable to approve the new tariff, at least 590 are Republican organs. The question, "Is Cannon your choice for Speaker?"—asked before the recent curtailment of his power—revealed an array of 879 Independent and Republican editors opposed to "Uncle Joe," while 155 rallied to his support.

In its analysis of this poll *The Tribune* says, in part:

"Among the States in the East, Vermont shows the strongest oppositon to the Aldrich Law, only one editor placing himself on record as favoring it. But the Republican editors of every State except Rhode Island, so far as the poll shows, are overwhelmingly against the law. In Rhode Island the editors voting are evenly divided.

"In only three Congressional districts in the States east of Ohio have a majority of the Republican editors answering *The Tribune's* poll placed themselves on record as favoring the Aldrich Law. These three districts are the Second in Rhode Island, the Nineteenth or Yonkers District, in New York, and the Twenty-third Pennsylvania District, represented by Congressman Cooper of Uniontown, whose politics is radically different from those of his Wisconsin namesake.

"The vote of the Fourteenth Congressional District in Massachusetts, where a Republican plurality of 14,250 was turned into a Democratic plurality of 5,640 on Tuesday is interesting. Of the 17 Republican newspapers in that district answering *The Tribune's* poll, 16 recorded themselves as opposed to the Aldrich Law, while one replied 'pretty much,' which, in accordance with the rules of the tabulation, is recorded as an indorsement of the law. All the editors replying were against the reelection of Cannon as Speaker."



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THE MAN WHO UNHORSED SPEAKER CANNON.

It was a resolution offered by Representative George W. Norris (Rep., Nebraska) which eliminated "Uncle Joe" from the Rules Committee and at the same time doubled its membership.

The Republican party, predicts *The Wall Street Journal*,

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a non-partizan financial organ, has sown the tempest and is about to reap the whirlwind:

"When the Republican party last year kept its tariff promise to the ear only, achieving a result which the beneficiaries fondly hoped might stand for another 10 years, almost every reputable

THE SPEAKER'S ATTITUDE.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

newspaper in the United States pointed out that it was taking dangerous chances. Such criticism was unavailing. The interest of the Rhode Island woolen manufacturers weighed more than that of all the people of the United States. The tariff passed into law and, with a fatuity which would be ludicrous if it were not so exasperating, we were defiantly asked what we were going to do about it?

"That question is being answered, as it always has been answered sooner or later in this country. The time comes when the American people take a day off to squelch their Cannons and Aldriches, and they usually make a thorough job of it. The first muttering of the coming storm is audible. The result of the Congressional election in the Fourteenth District of Massachusetts is the most deliberate and explicit comment upon the Payne-Aldrich tariff that has yet been heard."

There is no denying, says the New York *Herald* (Ind.), that the insurgent element in the Republican party is gaining ground, and in this party discord it sees a Democratic opportunity:

"The legacy of Rooseveltism has split the party wide open and the dissensions at Washington and at Albany merely reflect the existing condition of the party throughout the country. The Massachusetts election merely projects the handwriting on the wall. In the coming Congressional elections the Democrats are likely to secure a majority, and in the next Presidential contest with a strong candidate they should win 'hands down.'"

Of the spread of insurgency the St. Paul *Pioneer Press* (Ind. Rep.) says:

"The spirit is being manifested in the most unexpected quarters. Down in old rock-ribbed Maine, the live, young, progressive Republicans are thinking of sending a new man to the United States Senate to succeed Eugene Hale, who has been in Congress since the war, and is recognized as one of the most faithful lieutenants of Senator Aldrich. Speaker Walker, of the Massachusetts legislature, has created a fine rumpus by declaring in a public address that 'Aldrich, Cannon, Lodge, Crane, and other leaders of the party are out of touch with the rank and file, and have lost the confidence of the people.' Curtis Guild, Jr., former Governor of Massachusetts, has referred to Speaker Walker's words as 'courageous, necessary, and true.' Even in Rhode Island, strong opposition is developing to further acquiescence in the Aldrich dictation.

"West of the Alleghanies, the insurgent movement is spreading. It is rampant in Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, and Illinois, and is breaking out in spots in every other State."

Things are in a state of flux, remarks the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.), which predicts that before they finally crystallize "every appetite for friction is likely to be satisfied." "Both parties," it says, "are divided, so are the newspapers, and, as a matter of fact, so are the people." "Insurgency will lead to new party alinements," asserts the Newark *News* (Ind.), "unless the parties now in being take sides upon the vital issues of the hour."

Newspaper estimates of what is likely to result from the unhorsing of Speaker Cannon vary bewilderingly. Some of the Washington correspondents regard it as "merely the beginning of a great political war within the Republican party," which "it is more than likely will spread to the Senate." Others say that the removal of so great a cause of friction will reunite the party and clear the way for the enactment of the President's legislative program. Some see in it a Democratic triumph, while others point out that the loss of "Cannonism" as a political issue robs the Democracy of one of its most stirring battle-cries. According to the correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), however, "Cannonism as an issue in the House of Representatives is not yet done with for this session of Congress," and he quotes "a prominent House insurgent" as his authority. The Speaker himself takes no very rosy view of the Republican situation, saying in a recent address:

"The country believes we have a majority of 44 in the House, whereas we have none, nor have we a majority in the Senate, but this news is not given to the country by certain publicists. They suppress it and distort it, and talk only about Cannonism and the defeat and rebuke of the czar."

Of the Republican forces in the Senate a correspondent of the New York *American* (Ind.) says:

"Ten Republican Senators voted against the Tariff Bill. The Senate consists of 59 Republicans and 33 Democrats. Ten votes off the Republican side added to the Democratic vote would make the standing 49 to 43. A defection of four more would change the

DISCORD.
—Cunningham in the Washington *Herald*.

majority, and there are now five Senators, besides the 10 who voted against the Tariff Bill, who have more than once sounded notes of warning."

While a number of papers insist that Speaker Cannon's "czardom" had its existence chiefly in the imagination of his opponents, since he only applied, as he found them, the rules that had been

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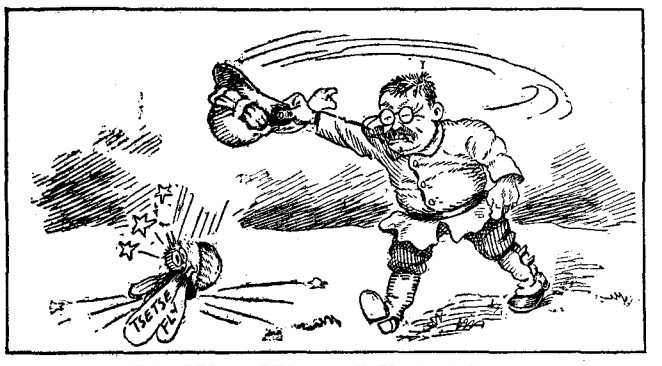

T. R. DEFIED THE TSETSE FLY IN AFRICA.

CAN HE ESCAPE THE PRESIDENTIAL BEE WHEN HE RETURNS TO AMERICA?
—Morris in the Spokane *Spokesman-Review*.

THE HUNTER HUNTED.

in force in the House for two decades, in the main the personal controversy is lost sight of. The Boston *Herald* (Ind.) thinks that the Republican party has merely sacrificed a useful scapegoat, while the extremely "regular" *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.), of St. Louis, laments the Speaker's overthrow, asserting that "through the treachery of a small faction of the Republican party the will of the American people has been nullified, and elements which the people rejected have been placed in control in Congress." On the other hand, the Cincinnati *Times-Star* (Rep.), owned and edited by the President's brother, thinks that the party "stands a fair chance of profiting" by the event. To quote in part:

"The Democrats have been optimistic of carrying the next House of Representatives. They have based this hope on two things. One is that remarkable combination of things that were and things that never have been, which pervades the public mind under the label, 'Cannonism.' The other is popular dissatisfaction with the new Tariff Law. 'Cannonism' has now been removed as a factor in American politics; and the Payne Tariff Law, being a good law in itself, ought not to be difficult to defend under the white light of a great national campaign."

"The simple truth is," remarks the Philadelphia *North American* (Ind. Rep.), "that Cannon has outlived the era of politicians of his stripe." But it adds that "while Aldrich rules the Senate and men like Tawney dominate important House committees," the work of party regeneration is not complete. The New York *Tribune* (Rep.), which is credited with being very closely in touch with the Administration, confesses that "few even of the Speaker's supporters really believed in the methods which he applied, but subscribed to them for policy's sake."

The papers generally are much imprest by Mr. Foss's victory in Massachusetts, and they think it shows unmistakably how the tide is setting. But the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) remarks:

"The party significance of the election is not so apparent when we consider that the successful Democratic candidate, Foss, was a Republican up to last year, and that the unsuccessful Republican candidate, Buchanan, had been the campaign-manager and private secretary of Massachusetts' only Democratic Governor in many years, William L. Douglas. The Republicans constitute nearly three-fourths of the voters in the Fourteenth Massachusetts District and Tuesday's election showed that they preferred an ex-Republican who lived outside the district to a Republican with Democratic affiliations who lived in the district and was well known to its people."

The New York *Tribune*, an equally stanch Republican paper, refuses to underestimate the significance of Mr. Foss's success:

"Undoubtedly his election was aided by dissatisfaction with high prices, with 'Cannonism,' and with the failure of Congress to make a deeper cut in the tariff schedules. It would be idle to ignore the abetting force of that sentiment. The interests of no other State were so carefully guarded in the Payne tariff revision as those of Massachusetts. Yet, to judge from Tuesday's vote in a single district, the people of Massachusetts are dissatisfied that their Representatives in Congress did not take a more generous and altruistic attitude."

While the Republican party is thus torn by doubts and dissensions the figure of Theodore Roosevelt is looming ever larger before the journalistic, if not the popular, imagination. Some time ago we read that he received, on his return to civilization, a letter from Senator Root, giving him the events of the political world since his departure. Dispatches now tell us that he has summoned Gifford Pinchot to a conference in Europe. On the heels of this information comes the news that Ambassador Straus, who was Secretary of Commerce and Labor in the Roosevelt Administration, is called to confer with the ex-President in Cairo. And to add to the mystery, Mr. Roosevelt absolutely refuses to be interviewed in regard to any political topic. Says the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind. Dem.):

"Mr. Pinchot sailed from New York Saturday. 'Going to meet Colonel Roosevelt?' some one asked him. 'Undoubtedly,' was the reply. . . . . .

"One would like to be present at the Roosevelt-Pinchot interview."

Says the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.):

"Thus the plot thickens, and the interest in the drama that is

DON'T YOU WANT TO TRADE MOUNT'S THEODORE?
—Wilder in the Chicago *Record-Herald*.

nationally staged, grows. The nation is attentive. There are elements of comedy in the situation, tho the actors can not see them as yet."

Many papers are recalling the Chicago *Tribune's* poll of papers west of the Alleghanies which revealed Mr. Roosevelt as still in that section the favorite Presidential possibility for 1912. In an article on "The Impending Roosevelt" in *The American Magazine* (New York) we find Mr. Ray Stannard Baker reporting that

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"nowhere in the country to-day have I found any one arguing that any obstacle whatever stands in his way if he desires to become again a candidate for the Presidency." Mr. William Kent is quoted as saying: "I have talked about the situation with hundreds of men, and they either hope and believe—if disinterested—or fear and believe—if licensed to grab—that Roosevelt will be the next President."

FLAWS IN THE ROCKEFELLER GIFT

"WE fear the Standard Oil Company bearing gifts." Such is the suggestion underlying many second thoughts upon the proposed great Rockefeller Foundation. While the comprehensive grandeur of the plan by which, it is assumed, Mr. Rockefeller purposes to consecrate the bulk of his millions to the uplift of humanity, primarily appealed to the enthusiasms of a nation that loves big things for their very bigness, later comment is tinged with doubt if not with suspicion. Our two previous articles on the Foundation were made up largely of favorable comment. Now we turn to notice the other side. Editorial skepticism on the part of many cautious publications is seconded by the announcement that Senator Heyburn, and possibly Senator La Follette, will criticize the project in the Senate, and that more active opposition to the Foundation Bill is already developing in the House of Representatives.

LOOKING A GIFT HORSE IN THE MOUTH.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

"One Western Republican Senator" is quoted in the Washington correspondence of the New York *Times* as having declared that, in his opinion, the proposed Foundation

"was merely an insidious scheme to get control of the charitable and educational institutions of the country in the interest of the trusts, and that he would oppose it vigorously on that ground. He cited the manner in which Chancellor James R. Day, of Syracuse University, in which John D. Archbold is interested, has defended the Standard Oil Company and assailed Theodore Roosevelt as proof of his proposition. Chancellor Day, he pointed out, has not merely assailed Colonel Roosevelt and the progressive idea of Government regulation and control of corporations generally, but he has conducted an extensive propaganda in behalf of the trusts. This Senator declares that the teaching of such ideas to the young men and women who attend Syracuse University is a menace to the welfare of the country."

The leading objections to the plan, as tentatively set forth in the conservative press, are: That the powers to be granted are dangerously broad. That the trustees of the Foundation are at liberty to consider such details as the acquisition of railroad systems, the maintenance of monopolies, and even the control of legislation as contributory to "human progress." That the administration of a boundless trust-fund offers too great opportunities for corruption. That by giving large blocks of their own securities to charitable foundations, great industrial combinations might win immunity from public regulation. That enormous capital may be diverted from natural channels. That untold millions will be exempted from taxation, and that the "trustification of benevolence" menaces national and individual morality.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* objects that "death is held to loosen the grasp of the millionaire over his wealth, not to perpetuate it." This paper, criticizing the indefiniteness of the benefaction, quotes a decision of Judge Wright, of the New York Court of Appeals, in 1865, that,

"If there is a single postulate of the common law established by an unbroken line of decisions it is that a trust without a certain beneficiary who can claim its enforcement is void, whether good or bad, wise or unwise."

After reference to the evil effects of the great religious foundations in England to which corrective regulations were applied in the reign of Elizabeth, *The Journal of Commerce* concludes:

"It is tolerably clear that in the State of New York at least no such corporation as that outlined by Mr. Rockefeller could be legally constituted."

It is admitted that the Foundation Bill contains certain safeguards, providing that the trustees must make an annual report of their operations to the Secretary of the Interior, and that "this charter shall be subject to alteration, amendment, or repeal at the pleasure of the Congress of the United States." Yet the Springfield *Republican* doubts the efficacy of even this last provision, since,

"the point is that long before the activities of the Foundation could furnish ground for attack, as being an abuse of privilege, such an immense congeries of dependent institutions and eleemosynary agencies would have been bound to the Foundation by financial considerations that the abuses of administration would need to be exceedingly flagrant to drive Congress to revoking the charter, or even amending it, in spite of the protests of the horde of dependent interests. Their attitude could not be in doubt. They would necessarily support the power that supported them."

Nor is *The Republican* favorably inclined toward "the syndicating or monopolization of public charity," for we read:

"It is proposed to make this Rockefeller Foundation an international clearing-house in every conceivable kind of charity work. Any one who wishes to leave money 'for the benefit of mankind' may leave it to the Rockefeller Foundation, and thus take advantage of the economic saving in costs of administration which will come from the concentration of administrative control in charity work. Here we see the trust idea in oil and copper and steel frankly introduced into philanthropy. 'Bring on your bequests, ladies and gentlemen, and have them administered at bottom prices.' And by thus offering its unrivaled administrative machine at the lowest possible cost to rich folks making their wills, the Rockefeller Foundation would in time tend to 'corner the market,' that is, practically control the business of philanthropy in the United States. A ravishing prospect, indeed!"

Moreover, to what purposes, consistent with their own idea of "human progress," may not the trustees see fit to apply a fund, augmented to perhaps a billion dollars? "Here," exclaims *The Republican*, "is a glorious outlook!"

"For isn't the Republican party in every Presidential campaign the sole remaining bulwark of Christian civilization, the only possible refuge from anarchy and chaos? A check from the Rockefeller Foundation to the party treasurer would, therefore, be entirely appropriate. Its funds also could be legally used to fight Socialism as well as tuberculosis, to subsidize the Irish party at Westminster, to make the American President a life official, to help a

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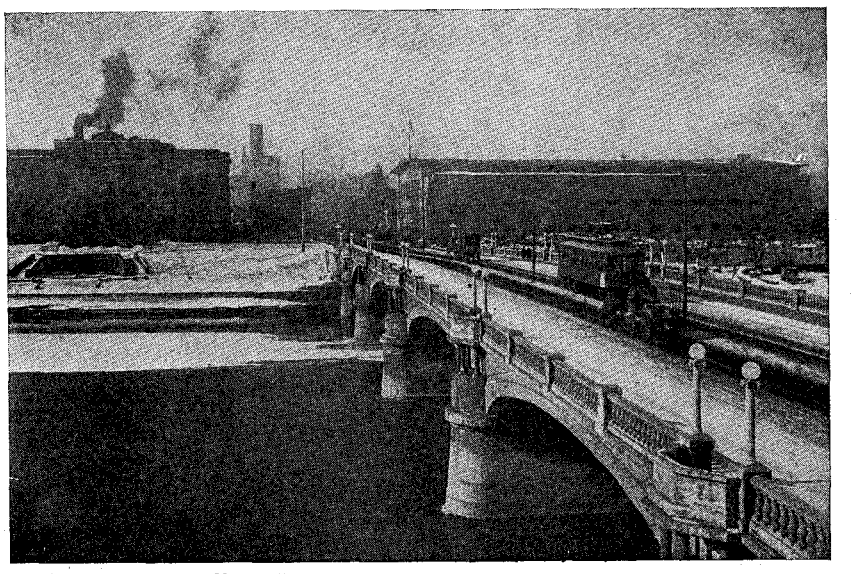
propaganda to make Christian Science the established religion in the United States. If it be said that no trustees ever would be so unwise as that, the answer is that the managers of our great life-insurance companies in recent years have not hesitated to use their policy-holders' money to help 'save the country' in political 'crises.'"

Another editor recalls that a fund left to be used by trustees for the aid of unfortunate women some years ago was actually employed to support a Socialist paper, on the idea that the success of Socialism will be the only cure for the social evil.

The New York *Evening Post* suggests that to place the Foundation on a truly safe basis, and at the same time to give the best proof of the founder's large-mindedness and singleness of purpose, future vacancies in the management should be filled by the vote of a college composed of men of such national responsibility as the President, the Justices of the Supreme Court, and the heads of leading universities.



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THE SAME RIVER BANK, AS IMPROVED UNDER COMMISSION GOVERNMENT.

Replying to some of the criticisms at the request of Mr. Rockefeller, his adviser, Mr. Starr J. Murphy, is quoted as saying that under the provisions of the Foundation Bill the Government has full control. That, "as to a possible investment of the funds in Standard-Oil stock, it may be properly answered that no one has thus far objected that Mr. Carnegie's gifts have been principally Steel-Trust stock." And that, except in the District of Columbia and the Territories, there would be no exemption from taxation.

HOW COMMISSIONS RUN THE CITIES

WHEN 60 American cities, representing over 3,000,000 people, decide that the management of their affairs is henceforth to be a business proposition and not a political game, and when they actually adopt, in its essential features, the plan of "government by commission" in order to achieve this desired result, one "splendid victory" has, according to the editor of *Everybody's*, been won for the American people. In the current number of this magazine Mr. Charles Edward Russell shows the results in five municipalities which are governed by commissions, and points out what he believes to be the advantages of this "method of common sense and democracy" over the ordinary "thumb-hand" management of civic affairs. We are reminded that, as a rule, the American city is "unsightly to look at, plundered by corporations and political ruffians, misruled where it is not corruptly ruled, and bungled, boggled, and manhandled in all its most important affairs." Moreover, "in things visible and invisible," the city government "certifies to its own abominable failure; for most American cities are badly paved, badly lighted, badly built, badly sewered, have an expensive water-supply and a police force that thrives often upon an alliance with vice, sometimes upon an alliance with both vice and crime."

This, then, is a "fair summary of the situation in most of the American cities." But there are some 60 odd conspicuous exceptions, 30 of which have "tested the new idea sufficiently to furnish a basis for estimating what modern and sane methods are worth when applied to a modern municipality." Of these, five typical cities are selected for examination: Galveston, Houston, Des Moines, Sioux Falls, and Cedar Rapids. Under the plan adopted by the two Texan cities, Galveston reduced its annual expenses nearly one-third, saved $1,000,000, and became, in every way, "a better city to live in." Houston, in its first year under the new plan, paid off $400,000 debt and reduced the tax-rate, while making the greatest public improvements in the history of the city. The Galveston plan destroyed the old ward lines, and placed the government in the hands of five men with practically autocratic power. About all the people could do was to defeat a commissioner for reelection when his term expired. An improvement on this plan was devised by former United States Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota, and passed by the legislature of that State. While all power was vested in five commissioners, each in charge of a department of the city's affairs, and elected by the city at large, there were added certain features, making them subject at all times and in all ways to the will and direction of the people. These features—the referendum, initiative, and recall—"obliterated the one fault in the Galveston plan and put all responsibility definitely upon the people." This plan is now in apparently successful operation in Sioux Falls, S. D., and, in a slightly modified form, in Des Moines and Cedar Rapids, Ia.:

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THE OLD RIVER BANK, DES MOINES, IOWA, BEFORE THE ADOPTION OF COMMISSION GOVERNMENT.

"In Des Moines, the general disgust with the old method of government was so great that when the question of adopting the new was being agitated, placards appeared in the streets bearing only the words: 'It Can't Be Any Worse Than This,' and all men knew and appreciated what was meant. After a year of the new plan, the Des Moines *Register and Leader*, a newspaper of conspicuous fairness, reviewing the advantages and disadvantages of the innovation, concluded that 'Des Moines is, in fact,

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the most economically and most honestly managed city of its size in the Middle West.' . . . . . .

"Cedar Rapids affords probably the best and clearest illustration of the practical workings of the new idea. . . . . .

"In the first year of business democracy the city retired $60,000 of bonds, enlarged and improved the park system, increased the police force, repaired or rebuilt the fire apparatus, enlarged the fire service, built a new fire station, and fitted out the policemen and firemen in new uniforms. It cleaned the streets (for the first time in the city's history), repaired more old pavements and constructed more new ones, and with them built more sewers, water-mains, sidewalks, curbs, and roadways than had ever been constructed in any previous year in Cedar Rapids. It began a new bridge across the Cedar River, and bought an island on which the city is to erect handsome municipal buildings out of the savings effected by the new system and without the issue of a dollar's worth of bonds."

The source of this great change Mr. Russell finds to be in the essence of the commission plan. Instead of being chosen by wards or districts and acting only for their constituencies, the agents of the community are employed under the new plan to transact its business and execute its will. And each commissioner is simply running his own department to the best of his ability for the people who employ him. "No foolish, meddling board of aldermen, no ignorant and vicious political boss, no party, no convention, no campaign committee, no outworn system of office tenure stand between him and his employers." Altho these experiments are young and may by some be deemed not conclusive, the writer enumerates several achievements of the new plan which he considers "fairly well established." These are:

"1. It abolishes party politics from local affairs.

"2. It eliminates the boss, the grafter, and the political machine.

"3. It views a municipality as a great business enterprise and provides accordingly for its effective management.

"4. It recognizes definitely the failure of representative government and substitutes therefor a system of democracy; it recognizes the fact that there is no wisdom but collective wisdom.

"5. It establishes direct responsibility for every public act.

"6. It seems to be swift, efficient, economical, and adapted to a rational community in the twentieth century.

"7. It abolishes a raft of useless offices, sinecures, jobs, and political rewards, and substitutes organization, method, and work."

WESTERN VIEWS OF BALLINGER

IN a recent interview Secretary Ballinger claimed that long residence in the West had given him an intimate and sympathetic knowledge of the Western point of view. Nevertheless, to judge from newspaper comment, there seems to be as much difference of opinion there regarding the Secretary and his conservation policies as has been noticed in the East. Thus, while Mr. Ballinger's advocacy of "wise conservation" in his speech in St. Paul is commended by the Houston *Post* (Dem.) and many other papers as a sensible and clear-cut utterance, this sentiment is far from unanimous. Anybody who can read his words and feel that the Secretary is "a credit to the Republican party or to a Republican Administration" is pretty easily satisfied, remarks the Des Moines *Register and Leader* (Rep.). Other Western papers, including *The Pioneer Press* (Ind. Rep.) and *Dispatch* (Rep.) in St. Paul and the Minneapolis *Journal* (Ind. Rep.) agree that the speech was too largely confined to generalities and that Mr. Ballinger "did not go far enough." The Omaha *World-Herald* (Dem.) believes that in this speech "Secretary Ballinger has conclusively settled the contention that has centered about him," and that he has thrown off the mask of pretended allegiance to the Roosevelt policy of conservation.

The Kansas City *Times* (Ind.) takes up a number of criticisms of Pinchot's testimony against Secretary Ballinger, and concludes that those who "assert that Pinchot's testimony failed to make good simply haven't read the verbatim reports of the committee hearings." No matter what may be the report of the hearing, the Spokane *Spokesman-Review* (Ind. Rep.) doubts whether the Secretary can ever regain the confidence of the masses of people whose faith he has lost. This paper goes on to point out some of the reasons for the "general conviction" that he has proved unfaithful to his trust:

"On every side his opponents reiterate that he is opposed to the policy of Roosevelt, Pinchot, and Garfield. They quote his exact words at the beginning of his term of office in proof of their charges and he makes no denial.

"They point to his restoration a year ago of large tracts of Western land containing water-power sites, all of which had been withdrawn by Mr. Garfield. They charge that he never intended to rewithdraw this land and did so only when ordered by President Taft.

"His connection with the Cunningham coal claims has added to the public distrust. His private law practise as a corporation lawyer confirms the public belief that he favors the corporate interests. Newspaper and magazine writers have searched the records of his entire life to find acts showing his faithlessness to the public interests and they scrutinize his every act to strengthen the case against him. All these things have combined to destroy the public confidence in him and he seems unable to allay public prejudice.

"Every day makes it clearer that the people all over the country believe with Pinchot that he 'has been unfaithful both to the public and to the President' and that unless there is a sudden reversal of sentiment public opinion will force him to resign."

But another paper in Washington, Mr. Ballinger's home State, the Tacoma *Ledger* (Rep.), defends him stoutly, asserting that the evidence presented thus far shows that the President was fully justified in dismissing Glavis and Pinchot, and that while the chief witnesses against him have spoken, "no evidence of corruption has been submitted and mighty little evidence has been submitted that reflects in any way upon the Secretary of the Interior." The only grave-looking charge brought against Ballinger, in the opinion of the Portland *Oregonian* (Rep.), is the matter of his improper connection with the Cunningham land claims. Here, we are told, "the charges are not proven," and "in plain American, the Pinchot witnesses have bitten off more than they can chew." This paper highly approves of the Ballinger policy of conservation as compared with the "fad scheme of unreasonable water-power withdrawals" pursued by Pinchot, Garfield, and the Reclamation Service. To quote:

"The plan of the Reclamation Service was to make arbitrary withdrawals and determine later what part of them was needed for water-power sites. But Ballinger's plan was to determine first the lands needed, so as not to take away from operation of the public-land laws areas not needed for such sites. In pursuance of his method Ballinger has caused far more extensive water-power withdrawals to be made than did Secretary Garfield, and with more justice toward the interests of the Western country. Still, the whole scheme is a mistaken one, because the States can deal with local matters of water power better than can the general Government; certainly the States of Oregon and Washingon can so do and so do. . . . . .

"In this Western country the people know something about Garfield's mistaken withdrawals. They know that many whole townships, long distances from streams, were taken from the operation of the laws that allow citizens to use and occupy the public domain. At the close of his administration Garfield made many big withdrawals of land along streams, arbitrarily and even recklessly, amounting to about 3,500,000 acres, on recommendation of the Reclamation Service. These withdrawals were so manifestly unreasonable and unnecessary and inadequate that Ballinger at once set himself to correct them through the Geological Survey. As result, nearly 3,000,000 acres were restored to entry. This kindled the resentment of the Reclamation Service and the anger of Pinchot, who had prest the scheme on Garfield. Pinchot and his followers at once set up the cry that Ballinger was acting as tool of their imaginary 'Water-Power Trust.'

"It should grow plainer with the progress of the 'investigation' that the main purpose of the Pinchot-Garfield element is to withhold as much land as possible from use and possession of Western

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citizens. In timber regions settlers are barred out by reserves and by impossible requirement that they buy land by paying the arbitrary price the Pinchot officials put on the timber. In semi-arid regions they are barred out by 'withdrawals' for impossible schemes of irrigation and water power. And yet the laws on the statute-books ordain, just as they have done for many years, that a qualified citizen may take up and possess lands in the public domain."

The San Francisco *Argonaut* (Ind.) commends Secretary Ballinger for revoking the grant to the city of San Francisco of the Hetch Hetchy Valley for a water-supply source. This paper believes that the city can find other available sites which can be used without the invasion of a National park. Yet the Secretary's action "has been received with a prodigious outcry by the municipal-ownership party that succeeded in snatching a favorable bond-issue vote through the electoral apathy of a large number of citizens." Thus, adds *The Argonaut:*

"At the moment when Mr. Ballinger is resisting a frontal attack at Washington for a supposed hostility to the policy of conservation he is made the victim of a flank attack from California for a most notable act of conservation, an act urged by weighty authorities all over the country and applauded by those who have the interests of the whole country at heart."

PITTSBURG PLUNDERED

"NEVER was the communism of corruption more dramatically illustrated," exclaims the New York *American*, contemplating the amazing conditions of political graft in Pittsburg brought to light by the confession of ex-Councilman John F. Klein.

This confession, remarks the Washington *Post*, conveys the impression that graft was so much a matter of course among Klein's fellow councilmen that "the degree of secrecy observed was not far removed from the simple precautions thrown around a 'gentleman's agreement,' as that indefinite form of compact is understood in high finance"; and Pittsburg dispatches state that the citizens of that city are so stirred up over this amazing revelation of municipal corruption that they are considering the adoption of the commission form of government.

The present sensation is really only the more complete uncovering of a scandal which came partially to light two years ago, and resulted in the conviction of Klein and others. It was then proved that certain banks had paid bribe-money to the Pittsburg Council to be selected as city depositories. Other bribery charges are connected with the surrendering of a city street to the late Dallas G. Byers, a large steel manufacturer. A Pittsburg dispatch gives the following outline of the story:

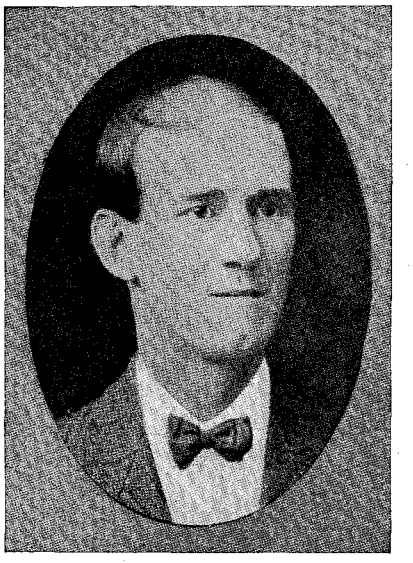
"Klein's display of $30,000 in bills on the street, June 26, 1908, excited the suspicion of Ernest Frey, a harness-dealer. He reported the discovery to the city auditor, the latter told Mayor Guthrie, and he passed it on to the Voters' League, to whom Pittsburg is indebted for the subsequent prosecution. A detective's bribery of councilmen, in connection with a fictitious wood-paving plan, started the ball rolling. This led into the bank-depository conspiracy, and other forms of graft. The mills of the law ground slowly, and are still grinding. . . . . .

"Scores of councilmen of the past and present administrations are involved in the scandals thus far exposed. At the time most of the grafting was in progress, the Councils were abnormally large. There were 44 wards in Pittsburg, and 15 in Allegheny, with 152 Select and Common Councilmen, a most unwieldy body."

The Pittsburg scandal, declares the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, "is a most cogent argument for the commission form of government, which makes a very small group of men responsible administrators of a city's affairs."

The story of this second turning on of the light is told by the Brooklyn *Eagle*, with a running commentary:

"Perhaps the strangest thing about this Pittsburg exposure is the smallness of the dispute which brought it out. Councilman John Klein had been convicted of bribery and sentenced to the penitentiary. He was the distributer of the bribe-funds by which the political bosses and big business men controlled the action of the councils. As a preliminary to his term in prison he undertook to get an agreement for a sum of $60 a month to be paid to his wife and two children while he was in prison, as the price of his keeping silent about the wheel of corruption of which he seems to have been the hub. His associates would not agree to pay that small sum, and Klein concluded 'to give the whole snap away.' His statement as to the men who took money seems to rest on more than his word, because he had a cautious habit of paying his bribes by registered letter and then preserving the receipts signed by his beneficiaries. He also kept a book in which he entered payments of bribes, and this he has turned over to the prosecutors.



JOHN F. KLEIN,
The man whose confession "knocked out the props and let the sky fall" in Pittsburg.

"Klein considers himself an injured person because when Councilman William Martin was convicted and sent to prison Klein collected $30,000 for Martin to induce the latter 'to keep a stiff upper lip.' Martin has just come out of prison and gone off to enjoy the price of his silence. The same men refused to give $60 a month for Klein's family, and because of that refusal Pittsburg is likely to find out just how it has been governed."

After Klein's confession the District Attorney announced that for a limited time the immunity bath would be available for such bribe-takers as wished to make a clean breast of their misdeeds. Some two score hastened tremulously to take advantage of this offer, while indictments have been issued against at least as many more. "The element of the comic," remarks the New York *Evening Post*, "is injected into this sordid semi-tragedy by the eagerness of the rush and the fear which oppresses some of these representatives of the people that the policeman may collar them before they can get their confession in." "The corruption charged and confest," comments the New York *Times*, "is almost as shocking because it is so petty as it is because it is so wide-spread." "Pittsburg's notorious, blood-sucking, thieving 'plunderbund' is passing in shameful review before the people," exclaims the Pittsburg *Leader*, which calls upon the press so to turn the light of publicity upon all public affairs that the plunderer in public office will become an impossibility. Says *The Dispatch* of the same city:

"The astounding revelations made in Criminal Court, in connection with what appears to be one of the most gigantic graft conspiracies that ever existed in councils of any community, have shocked the public as greatly as when the first gun in the investigations was fired by the Voters' League, and a number of Councilmen were arrested on informations then made. Beginning then, rumors were current from time to time that the full story, that had never been told, was about to be revealed. The public became tired of these unsupported charges of general corruption and many deplored the injury alleged to have been done to the city. Now, however, that the condition in all its hideousness is revealed, there can be no question of the duty of the Commonwealth's representatives, and there should be no question as to the attitude of every decent citizen. Instead of an injury to the city, it will redound to its credit, if, having found corruption, it purges itself of the cankerous growth, using for this purpose unflinchingly the scalpel of justice."

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ANOTHER BIG INSURANCE SCANDAL

THE life-insurance scandals laid bare by the Hughes investigation in 1905 are being duplicated, tho on a somewhat smaller scale, in the present revelations concerning the activities of a fire-insurance lobby at Albany. This latest letting of light into dark corners is taking place in New York City, under the direction of William H. Hotchkiss, State Superintendent of Insurance. The subject of the investigation is "the insurance companies doing business in the State of New York in the years 1900 and 1910, inclusive," and its main object, according to Mr. Hotchkiss, is "to demonstrate the methods used and the amounts expended in accelerating or retarding legislation." From facts brought to the surface early last week it was estimated that in the period under consideration at least $100,000 had been paid at Albany by the fire-insurance companies in the purchase or the suppression of laws. This new evidence of traffic in legislation "adds heavily," in the opinion of the New York *Press* (Rep.), "to the many reasons for a complete housecleaning at Albany." Coming on top of the Allds scandal, it adds overwhelmingly to the burden of embarrassment which weighs upon the Republican party in the State. "If the party does not clean up its house," declares Herbert Parsons, ex-chairman of the Republican State Committee, "the people will clean out the party." The parallel between the earlier life-insurance revelations and the present fire-insurance disclosures is thus indicated by the New York *Press*:

"There are Yellow-Dog funds.

"There are witnesses afflicted with decrepit memories and full of insolent answers to the cross-examiners.

"The text of the testimony is spattered with the strange terms and cipher codes common to traffic in legislation.

"The revels in the House of Mirth are paralleled by the luncheons at the Downtown Club and blowouts at a resort on the Albany plank road at which legislation was 'accelerated.'

"Mr. Hughes's examination developed a tendency by squirming witnesses to blame as much as they could on dead men. Some of those on Mr. Hotchkiss's rack also have found a convenient scapegoat in George P. Sheldon, the defaulting fire-insurance president who has gone to his grave. The coincidence of Sheldon's death, hastened by the visit of the State's examiners to his office a few months ago, with the death from a broken heart of the proud John A. McCall is not so far-fetched."

It is impossible, says Mr. Hotchkiss, to predict when the investigation will be concluded, or where it may lead. He says, according to a newspaper report:

"As I view it, the people have a right to know whether their representatives represent them for financial considerations; and, where facts exist indicating representation of such a character, the people should have such facts, no matter who is hit. When the investigation is concluded, the results will undoubtedly be laid before the proper authorities."

While the opponents of a sweeping legislative investigation into the whole subject of corruption at Albany are protesting that such investigations are "expensive," "impertinent," "farcical," and "in themselves a form of graft," the public demand for "all the facts" is apparently growing. The public will not rest content while conditions are such that a lobbyist can put a few thousand dollars in the slot and draw out a law of the State of New York, passed in the name of its 8,000,000 people. Says the Brooklyn *Standard Union* (Rep.):

"The laws now forbid any political contributions by corporations, and require all political committees to report in detail the source of all receipts, as well as the payment of all expenditures. It was high time these laws were passed, or party committees would have become brokerage concerns dealing in legislation or executive acts for money. These laws are so recent that it does not do a bit of harm to have a little forcible reminder how necessary they are; and not merely for the purity of government, but also for the protection of corporations against blackmail."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

MR. KNOX bet the Government's money on the wrong revolution in Central America.—*New York World.*

IF that London bank for women desires to win a big success it should make a specialty of 99-cent and $1.98 deposits.—*Chicago News.*

EVANGELIST "BILLY" SUNDAY has chosen the wrong time to go to Danville, Ill. Mr. Cannon is in Washington.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

HEREAFTER the British officials will have the satisfaction of knowing that they are in line with "my policies" in the government of the Sudan.—*New York World.*

THE millionaire manufacturer who has enrolled as a student in the School of Business at Harvard is probably anxious to find out where he got it.—*New York Evening Post.*

THE President appeals to the convention of Republican editors in Illinois to support the Aldrich-Payne tariff. Perhaps he is tired of supporting it, and, of course, somebody must.—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

ONE good thing about the gaseous tail of Halley's comet, which is expected to envelop the earth before long, is that we shall not be compelled to get it through a meter.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

A PEORIA preacher has resigned to become a baseball umpire. Having taken precautions for saving his soul, he probably believes he can afford to risk his life.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

ACCORDING to latest reports from Washington, it will not be necessary, as recently seemed probable, to get Congress to pass a concurrent resolution forgiving "Civil Engineer Peary," as they call him now, for having reached the North Pole.—*New York Times.*

NEW ENGLAND land is the cheapest, asserts the Boston *Transcript*, proudly. Well, why not?—*Cleveland Leader.*

TWO dollars a mile is the passenger tariff on the new German air-ship line. Naturally, this sort of travel comes high.—*Cleveland Leader.*

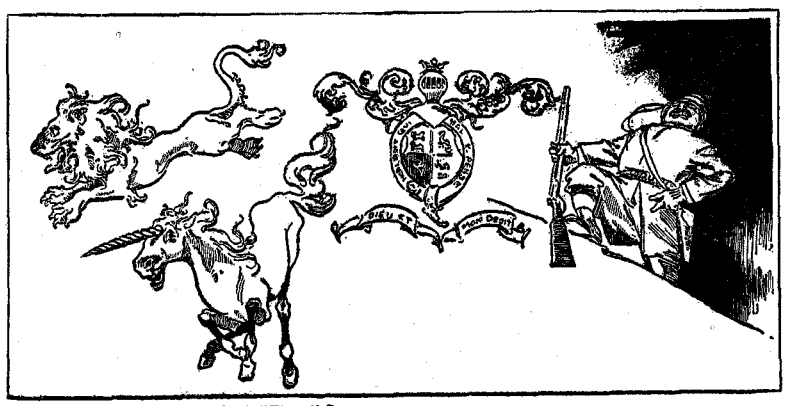
IF Senator Aldrich should run the government at a saving of $300,000,000 a year, who would get the saving?—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

THIRTY-FIVE bankers give the Federal prison at Leavenworth a social status of which the Atlanta prison is becoming emulous.—*New York World.*

THE discovery that an ordinary bank note has 92,000,000 germs on it makes it look almost like murder to pay the grocer's bill.—*Ohio State Journal.*

JUST now the "Back from Elba" movement is giving Speaker Cannon less concern than is the Back to Danville movement.—*Kansas City Times.*

THE first collision between two air-ships occurred yesterday. Unfortunately the historic spot can not be marked by a memorial tablet.—*Chicago Post.*



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THE BRITISH COAT OF ARMS WHEN THE MIGHTY HUNTER ARRIVES.
—Mayer in the New York *Times.*

THE only interest that seems to be profiting by the Philadelphia troubles is the window-glass trust.—*Boston Transcript.*

APPARENTLY, nearly 40 per cent. of the corporations haven't filed their reports and are liable to huge fines. Possibly these fines will be so great that the government will be willing to omit the tax.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

THE heroic statue of the noble red man which it is proposed to place at the entrance to New York harbor will have to be carefully labeled so that ignorant foreigners will not mistake it for an advertisement for the tobacco trust.—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

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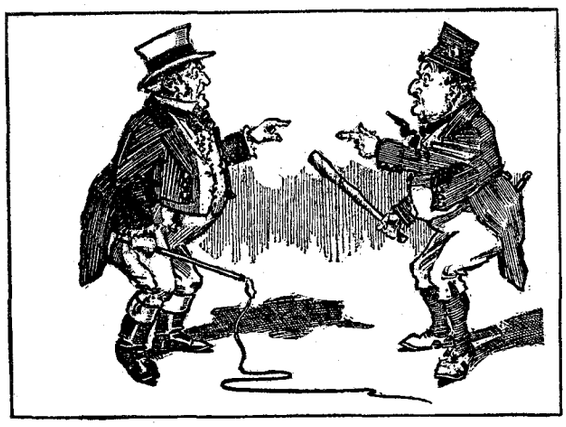
IRELAND GROWING CONTENTED

THE land question has always been the root difficulty between Ireland and the British Government, and now that the land question is disappearing the old bitterness is disappearing along with it. Such at least is the report sent from Dublin to the London *Daily Mail* by Mr. Charles E. Hands, its well-known war correspondent. This report is in line with the word brought to



TU QUOQUE.

JOHN BULL AND JOHN REDMOND (together)—"I'm sick and tired of being governed by *you*!" —*Daily Mail* (London).

this country a few months ago by T. P. O'Connor, who said that some of the Irish in this country are more bitter against England than the Irish at home, as the latter have seen England's attitude change greatly for the better in the past few years, till now Home Rule seems almost in sight. It seems to be nearer because the Peers have adopted Lord Rosebery's proposal that "possession of a peerage shall no longer of itself give the right to sit and vote in the House of Lords." This, if made law, will weaken the numbers of the House. Now Mr. Gladstone's Home-Rule Bill, passed by the Commons in 1893, was rejected by the Lords only with the assistance of the ordinarily absentee "backwoods" Peers. These would probably vanish under Lord Rosebery's bill. At any rate, this hereditary House would no longer be considered impregnable. Why may not this be considered, it is argued, the first step toward the abolition of that fatal veto power which was the sole obstacle to Ireland's autonomy 17 years ago? Within recent years Ireland's wrongs have been largely amended, especially by the land laws which made peasant proprietorship of the land possible and ended the eternal worry and friction over the rent. In place of the obnoxious "absentee landlords," the Irish small farmers now own, instead of merely renting, something like one-third of all the agricultural land in the island, the English Government having advanced $250,000,000, which the peasant proprietors are paying back by annual instalments less than rent would be. As Mr. Hands puts it:

"Roughly, a third of the agricultural land of Ireland has been transferred to the ownership of the farmers, if not at the cost of the State, at all events by the guaranty of the credit of the State. The landlords have got their money, and have been able to invest it partly in foreign and partly in home securities on terms that give them a better, safer, and easier return for their money than they were able to extract as rent for their land. The farmers have got their land, and are paying for it in purchase instalments less than formerly they were paying or owing as rent."

English legislators have so far done justice to Ireland, but at a heavy cost to the exchequer, as we read:

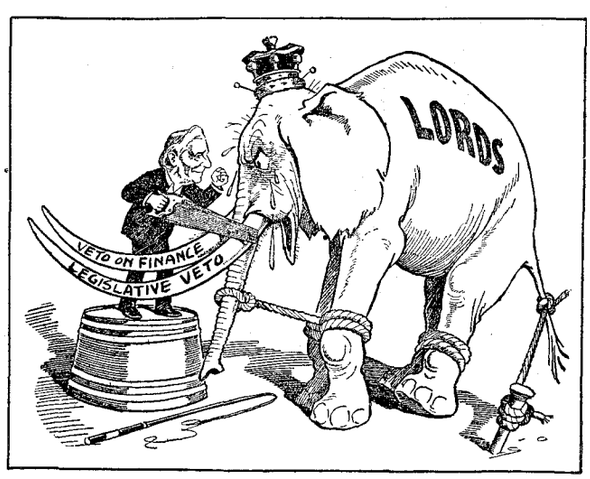
"Irish land-purchase has cost England dear, but unquestionably its results have been all to the good in Ireland. Including the operations of the past year close upon 300,000 struggling farmers have become freeholders of their farms. As many more are waiting their turns to receive the same benefit, inspired with hope and enthusiasm by the prospect. Here in Dublin men of all classes and parties—Unionists, Nationalists, irreconcilable extremists of both sides, detached observers, impartial civil servants, are agreed that in every respect the country is the better and more prosperous for the change."

The moral effect of this arrangement has improved and elevated the Irish people in every way, we are told in the following paragraph:

"The individual farmer is a better farmer and a better man for the ownership of his land. It is not merely the advantage of paying less in purchase instalments than he formerly paid or was unable to pay in rent. The magic of property touches his imagination, his sense of responsibility and ambition. Land under the hand of its owner yields not only produce, but character, self-reliance, contentment. Men, who as tenants were depending upon politics and violence to protect them from eviction and other consequences of bad and thriftless farming, are now as owners relying with success upon their own efforts and industry. They are poor still, as every small farmer is poor, but the trifling amount of their unpaid purchase annuities proves that they are getting a living. Banks, shopkeepers, agricultural-implement makers, all corroborate the land statistics. Ireland, in the districts where land-purchase is in operation, is in a condition of improved prosperity."

The change in Ireland's attitude toward England, effected by the operation of the Land Laws, is curiously seen in the dwindling circulation of the greatest Nationalist newspaper in the country; of which we are told:

"The profits of *The Freeman's Journal*, as represented in the last balance-sheet, which is not likely to have put the worst face upon the position, have fallen to a beggarly £200 a year. From an annual profit of £8,000 before the Wyndham [Irish Land-Purchase] Act came into operation, the business of the great organ of the Home-Rule movement has shrunk and shrunk until its balance has reached almost the vanishing-point. When Irish agriculture was at its most distressful, politics were booming and *The Freeman* prospered. Now that general prosperity is increasing, *The*



THE WHITE ELEPHANT.

TRAINER ASQUITH—"I'll teach you to run amuck, you destructive old monster! If I can't get rid of you altogether, I can and I will lop these tusks of yours a bit!"

—*Reynolds's Newspaper* (London).

Freeman has to struggle to live. The great paper has lost nothing of its fire, eloquence, and enthusiasm. Only its profits have declined.

"The fact reflects, so they say here in Dublin, the changed political conditions which have been created in Ireland by land-purchase. . . . That *The Freeman's Journal* will yet recover its lost position and enjoy its share in the increasing general prosperity need not be doubted, but for the present it is paying for the fact

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that one-third of the land of Ireland is subject to changed economic conditions, to which it has not yet adapted its political views."

Mr. Hands then proceeds to bring in politics by declaring that "the Nationalist cause is weakening and the Nationalist party is disintegrating" as a result of the improved conditions, a statement that would no doubt be just as stoutly denied by equally well-informed observers of opposite political views.

SPAIN BECOMING PROSPEROUS

SINCE the surgical operation of 1898, when Spain was relieved of the colonies that were draining her financial and military strength, reports from time to time have told of increasing prosperity. We now are informed by Francisco Espinosa G. y Perez in the *España Moderna* (Madrid) that Spain is on the highroad to wealth, altho not traveling with all the rapidity, perhaps, that her statesmen would wish. In an elaborate article he tells us he has

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THE CROWN PRINCE OF SPAIN SALUTES HIS KING.

taken his figures from the official statistics, and in the light of these documents he notes an improving condition in population, agriculture, cattle-raising, mining, and general commerce. Of population he writes:

"It is to-day accepted as a scientific fact that the source of all wealth in a country is labor, much more than what are styled its natural resources. Man is indeed the center in which converge all economic questions—man the consumer and man the producer."

Hence he is gratified in furnishing tables which show that since 1857 Spain has increased her population by more than 3,000,000. In 1857 the figures were 15,464,340. The last published census was that of 1900 when the returns showed 18,618,086. Of this number 4,617,000 are employed in agriculture and cattle-raising; 921,435 in the arts and trades; 98,680 in mining, and 135,972 in commerce. This writer dwells upon the diminution of the importation of wheat and flour into Spain as evidences of increased and successful agricultural activity, and remarks:

"For a long time we suffered from a gradual diminution in the production of cereals which compelled us to import large quantities of wheat and flour. At the present time, altho the consumption of this grain is on the increase, owing to the growth of the population and of the class who eat white bread, the crops are found almost sufficient for our needs, as will be seen from the following table:

YEAR	IMPORTATIONS	
	WHEAT	FLOUR
1906.....	$23,126,994	$92,041
1907.....	4,904,468	3,231
1908.....	3,339,381	942

The total value of agricultural production in Spain, according to the last census, amounted to $744,545,033. This does not include cattle-raising, which, this writer admits, is in "a condition of lamentable decadence in Spain." The mining is flourishing, however, and shows a gradual increase in production for the seven years between 1900 and 1907 from $68,667,731 to $103,150,367.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BRUTALITY OF THE BERLIN POLICE

THE recent furious assault by the Berlin police on the Socialists who were engaged in an orderly parade in the great Treptow park of 230 acres at Berlin has called out bitter comments in the German press, and, according to the *Volkszeitung* (Berlin), the incident "is likely to increase the Socialist agitation." Women as well as men were attacked, and the "Cossack methods" of the Government "have roused popular indignation" in favor of the Socialists. Repressive measures are being taken all over the country, and to quote the words of the *Volkszeitung:*

"In spite of the latest experiences of the Minister of the Interior in his failure to check street demonstrations, he has issued orders to the local authorities throughout the country to prohibit and prevent all open-air meetings connected with the demand for franchise reform. This of course is merely to add fuel to the fire."

As an instance of the way the police handled the mob we quote from the *Berliner Tageblatt* as follows:

"A former Government official tells us that he witnessed the police charges and saw one policeman ride down a woman who had mixt with the Socialist crowd in her attempt to escape danger. Another witness informs us that when a well-drest woman asked a police officer the way to a street which was unknown to her, his answer was: 'Go to the devil!' Interposing on the lady's behalf this witness was arrested and so beaten that he was obliged to seek medical aid."

The same paper remarks that "yesterday everything was quiet, with the exception of the police," and proceeds to give an account of the way in which "a defenseless lady, the wife of a highly respectable Berlin merchant, was attacked by the police and beaten until she lay senseless on the ground."

The editor of the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), a moderately Liberal organ, writes:

"Deep indignation must be aroused by the incidents witnessed as I drove through the Tiergarten. When the people could not get out of their way, the mounted police rode them down even on the sidewalks. It is a wonder that no lives were lost. I ask whether the police were justified in acting in this way, and in striking at the heads of promenaders who have nothing in common with strikers."

Mr. Theodore Wolff, the editor of the *Tageblatt*, quoted above, declares in a signed article that the Socialists were most orderly. To quote further:

"Fully 80,000 people paraded, and this vast crowd conducted themselves with exemplary discipline. Such order was kept that the leaders of the various squadrons even called back any of the marchers who stept from the sidewalk onto the grass. Then, at

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POLICE CLEARING THE STREETS OF BERLIN—WOMAN TRYING TO ESCAPE THEM.

one o'clock, the police Colonel and his mounted battalion galloped up, drew sabers, and recklessly slashed at the promenaders. In these warlike but idiotic charges women and children were not spared. The conduct of the police an hour later was even more brutal. Witnesses can and ought to come forward to show and prove that it was the action of the police alone that disturbed the peacefulness of a splendid March day. None but the police created disorder; none but the police endangered the lives of women and children."

Yet for all this futile and uncalled-for violence the plans of the Prefect of Police, Mr. von Jagow, were utterly defeated. This excites the ridicule of Mr. Wolff, who remarks:

"It is only just to say that this huge failure, this gigantic fiasco, is not due to Mr. von Jagow's clumsiness alone, but to the system which he represents. This régime of senseless police domination was not far from causing a popular catastrophe ending in tragedy. There is great cause for thankfulness that, in spite of a few brutal incidents, the whole business appears to be supremely ridiculous."

The condition of things is summed up in a more ominous tone by the *Vorwaerts* (Berlin), the leading Socialist organ in Germany. Here we read:

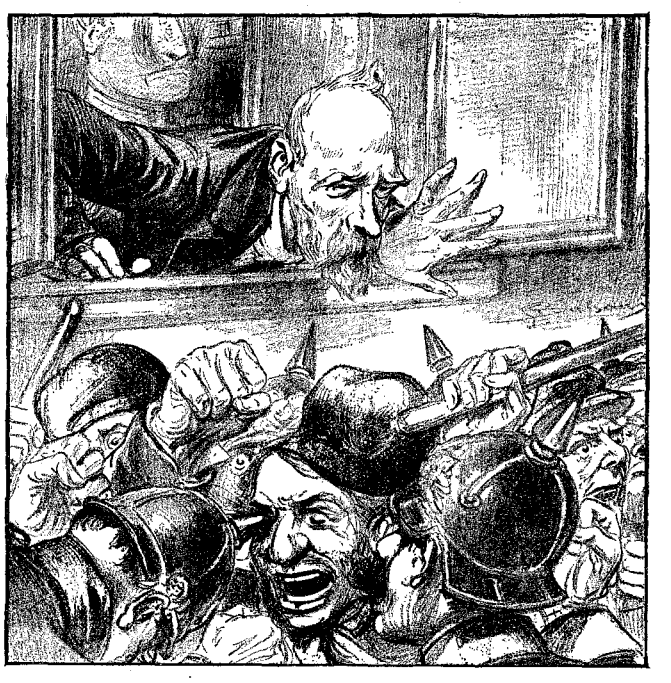
"The Prussian Government have been taught that to-day they are more out of touch with the people of their country than any other Government in the world."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ANTIMILITARISM IN THE BRITISH NAVY

ANTIMILITARISM has manifested itself on board one of England's big war-ships. We learn from the press that the sights of the big guns have been thrown overboard, thus disabling the armament, and it can not be found out who perpetrated this act of sabotage, as the French call it. Sabotage, the damaging of machinery or other Government property in fleet or arsenal, has not been uncommon in France, and the vessels so frequently

NOT SO EASY TO DO.

BERLIN POLICE—"Look pleasant, please!"
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



A SLIGHT INTERRUPTION

To Bethmann-Hollweg's speech on the blessings of his Electoral Reform Bill. —*Fischietto* (Turin).

LIFE IN BERLIN.

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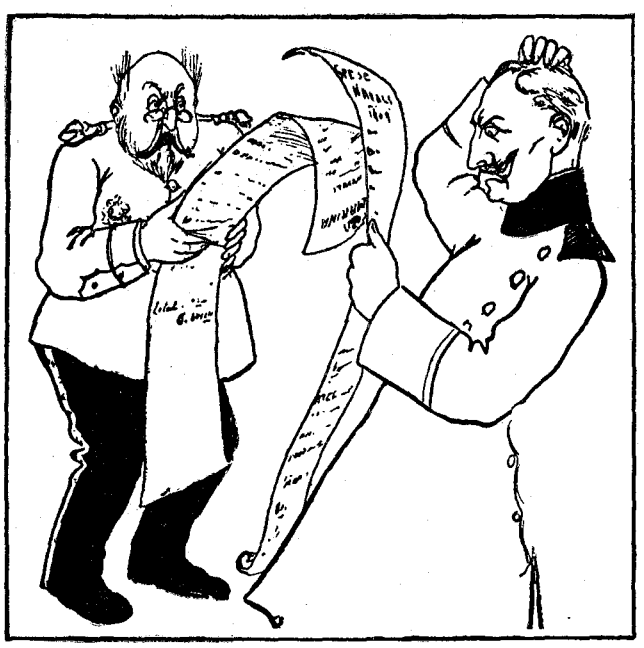
crippled or lost in the French Navy have generally been supposed to owe their disasters to the wilful and malicious injuries brought about by dockyard employees or enlisted men. The *Irresistible*, the vessel of the Royal Navy to which we refer, is generally supposed to be suffering from damage wrought by a discontented crew.

This seems to be the first time since the mutiny of the *Bounty* that such serious disaffection has appeared in British waters on board a man-of-war. It comes by something more than a coincidence just at the moment when a representative of the *Humanité* (Paris), the organ of Mr. Jaurès, the French agitator for antimilitarism, has published in that organ an interview with Charles Shaw, the English antimilitarist. Charles Shaw belongs to the extreme wing of the English Socialists and is on the staff



LONG NAVAL BILLS.

EDWARD AND WILLIAM (simultaneously)—"Oh! If only we had the courage to insist on a friendly understanding."

—*Pasquino* (Turin).

of *The Clarion*, the London Socialist organ. He professes to be also an International, and would abolish armies, navies, and national frontiers. He advocates and expects to witness a revolutionary general strike—a class war which would end in a more equable distribution of the wealth now held in the hands of the few. To the representative of the *Humanité* he remarked:

"I would like you to know that the Army and Navy are being worked upon and have for some time been successfully worked upon by some among us. I myself have participated in what was the first meeting held to win over the soldiers and sailors of his Majesty to our views. This meeting took place on July 19 last. Altho the military authorities forbid men of the military and naval service to take part in political demonstrations a large number of sailors and sailors were present and plainly approved of my arguments against war."

He thinks the Socialists of England should advise sailors to cripple the large ships by sabotage and that the South African War prepared them for such a course. To quote Mr. Shaw's words:

"The English public are not such Chauvinists or jingoes as they were before the British adventures in the Transvaal. I lately had an opportunity in the Shaftesbury Theater, London, of telling a considerable audience, without apparently disconcerting them, that they ought to use every means of throwing obstacles in the way of warfare, which is a collective legal crime. I finished my speech without meeting with a single protest. If war should eventually come to this country the English Socialists should not hesitate to advise the sabotage of the *Dreadnoughts*."

When asked whether such advice was likely to be carried out he replied:

"We may reasonably hope so. The British Navy has become indoctrinated with the new ideas. You must know that there is neither a destroyer nor a cruiser but carries with it on each cruise new revolutionary pamphlets. I am told that the crew of the *Jupiter*, a war-ship of the first class, was disbanded some years ago, because there were at least a hundred antimilitarists among them. In the same way as the sailors so the soldiers of England hold military despotism in abhorrence, and in private conversation they do not hesitate to say that they share our hopes of deliverance from it. But, more than that, army officers publicly profess sympathy with Socialism, and a major in the Indian Army went so far as to take the chair at one of the lectures I delivered at Brighton. Believe me, altho the Anglo-Saxon temperament may differ from the Latin temperament, the day is not far off when the Anglo-Saxon will join hand and glove with the French revolutionary advocates of general strikes and antimilitarism."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

REFORM OF THE TURKISH "HOUSE OF LORDS"

AT a time when the "Mother of Parliaments" is in the throes of a discussion which concerns the very existence of the House of Peers as an efficient element in legislation, one of the younger of her descendants is being tormented over the question whether her Upper House is to be a body of nominated or elected members. The Young Turks are Liberals, and Senator Damad Ferid Pasha, son-in-law of the late Pasha, has for some time been busied in forming a Conservative, or Old Turk party. This party professes as its aim the safeguarding of the Sultan's prerogatives as nominator of the Senate. This Old Turk party wishes to give the Moslem element in the Empire the complete domination over the other nationalities that make up the population. The Liberals, on the contrary, desire all nationalities to have a voice in the Government and a vote in the Senate elections. Against such a thing Ferid Pasha recoils almost with horror, and in a protest published in all the Turkish papers he declares:

"The existence of the Turkish nation, of the Ottoman dynasty, and the Califate are now at stake. Wherefore, it behooves the Senators carefully to consider the proposed revision. The sovereignty of the people which would be constituted by its means would be a mistake. Besides, to whom is it proposed to grant the sovereignty? Not to the Turks alone, the creators of this Empire, but to all the manifold peoples who compose the Ottoman nation, and who are divided by differences of race, religion, language, thought, sentiment, and aspiration. On the one hand, Pan-Slavism and Pan-Hellenism and the growing tendency among other races to assert their national individuality; on the other, the proposals of decentralization which would serve to develop and realize the nationalist ambitions of each race convince me that the dismemberment of the Empire might be the upshot."

The substance of the new bill to make the Turkish "House of Lords" elective is thus stated by the Manchester *Guardian*:

"The Senate, instead of being a nominated body, was to be elected; instead of representing the views of the Central Government, it was to reflect with more or less accuracy the racial aspirations of various nationalities—the Albanian, the Armenian, the Syrian 'fringes,' as we might call them. This reform was carried in the Chamber of Deputies, but has still to pass the Senate. Presumably it will there meet with stout opposition. But the interesting thing to note is that in Turkey this dispute over the constitution of the Second Chamber is a stage in the evolution of parties, not, as here, the outcome of a long-continued series of party conflicts in which it has taken the Tory or Conservative side. . . . It will be long before party opinions are definitely formed in Turkey. But the beginnings of two parties are already apparent. One is Conservative and centralizing; the other, a Liberal and Home-Rule party, will seek to break down the excessively centralized system of the late Sultan, and probably in time to establish provincial autonomy. The proposal to make the Senate elective is an incident in the struggle, which is likely to last a long time, between the views of these two parties."

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DOUBTS ABOUT SUGAR AS A FOOD

THAT sugar in a concentrated form—that is, in the shape of candy and sweets—is undesirable as a food, and even injurious, is asserted by *Good Health* (March). Cane-sugar, in fact, this magazine tells us, is tolerated by the stomach only when diluted and in moderate quantities. In concentrated form it is an irritant and may even cause inflammation. Says the writer:

"Candy manufacturers have diligently propagated the idea that sugar is a highly important food for children, that it promotes the development of the body, and hence that 'pure-sugar candies' are extremely wholesome, almost necessary, in fact, for the well-being of growing children. There can be no greater error. The love for sweet things is a natural instinct, but this natural instinct should be satisfied with natural sweet stuffs. Cane-sugar is not a natural sweet stuff; it is an artificial product obtained by concentrating the juices of grass-like plants or of roots or the sap of trees. Commercial cane-sugar is obtained from the sugar-cane or the beet-root. The sap of the maple-tree contains cane-sugar, as does also the sap of certain palms. Cane-sugar is not naturally found to any considerable extent in natural human foods. The only exception to this statement is found in a few varieties of dates, and these varieties seem to be defective products. In perfect dates the cane-sugar found in the sap of the tree is, before the process of deposit in the fruit, converted into fruit-sugar by a ferment provided for this purpose. In a few varieties of dates this ferment is lacking, so that the cane-sugar is deposited instead.

"It is evident that cane-sugar is a crude and imperfect product. It requires digestion before it can be absorbed and utilized. When injected into the blood it is treated as a poison or a foreign body. This is not true, however, of fruit-sugars. Wher these are injected into the blood, they are utilized. The fruit-sugars, in fact, represent sugar, or rather starch, in a completely digested form and ready for immediate use in the blood or tissues. In many persons the digestive ferment necessary for the conversion of cane-sugar into fruit-sugar appears to be lacking, as in certain varieties of dates. The sugar is consequently not readily absorbed and undergoes fermentation with a formation of gas and various resulting inconveniences.

"The use of cane-sugar is without doubt responsible for much of the indigestion from which children suffer. The excessive carbohydrates taken into the body not infrequently give rise to a state known as acidosis, a form of autointoxication in which there are most pronounced evidences of general malnutrition."

That a state of the organism to which he gives the name of "lime-starvation," is produced by the free use of cane-sugar, is asserted by Professor Sherman, of Columbia University, who has for several years been studying the question. The body, he says, requires lime for building up tissue, particularly for the development and repair of the bones. Children require a much larger proportion, and milk contains a large amount of lime. We read:

"In natural foodstuffs lime is found associated with starch and other nutritive elements. When cane-sugar is freely used, however, the supply of lime is deficient, for the lime naturally associated with the sugar in the plant is separated in the process of refining. The average American eats one-fifth of a pound of cane-sugar daily, a considerable part of which is in the form of candy. This is sufficient to deprive him of at least one-seventh of the amount of lime which he requires. Professor Sherman has shown that the same sort of starvation takes place through the use of meat as a source of protein. In corn or wheat the protein is associated with the lime, whereas in the flesh of animals the lime is lacking, having been concentrated in the bones. The half-pound of meat which the average American consumes daily deprives him of another seventh of the lime which his body requires. The combination of cane-sugar or candy and meat thus doubles the mischief, reducing the amount of lime to less than three-fourths what the body requires.

"The result of this lime starvation is an increasing number of cases of bone disease, deformities of various sorts, rickets, caries, tuberculosis of the bone, etc. One of the most pronounced evidences of this form of degeneracy is to be seen in the decay of the teeth, which has now come to be so nearly universal among the people of the United States that it is rare indeed to find a person 20 years of age who has not already lost a considerable number of teeth."

TO KEEP METAL FROM RUSTING

AN enormous amount of material has been published on this subject during the past ten years, principally in this country and Great Britain. Where directions how to do a thing keep appearing in such volume, it is a safe conclusion that it has not yet been done satisfactorily. In fact, we are told in *Cosmos* (Paris, February 12) by Jules Garçon, in a chapter of "Practical Notes on Chemistry," that the metallurgist who shall devise a sure way to protect iron and steel from rust will be assured of a large fortune. Mr. Garçon has gathered the substance of numerous recent reports on this subject, and he quotes first that of Mr. B. Blount before the London Institution of Civil Engineers:

"The opinion of Mr. Blount is that no preservative is so good as lime for steel constructions and for rails in tunnels, and none so good for rails as a thorough tarring with hot tar. The preservation of bridges and other constructions of metal has become a very important question when the metal is exposed, as on railroads, to the corrosive fumes of the locomotives. Archbutt, the English engineering authority on these points, has asserted that none of the substances tried by him gave so good results as ordinary painting with linseed oil and red lead. He regards the method of applying the paint as more important than the paint itself. Great care must be taken to remove every trace of rust, to use no drier in the paint, and to inspect the painted work periodically to cover all spots.

"Cushman thinks that the metal containing fewest impurities is the one that is least likely to rust. The protective action of the zinc coating, in the case of galvanized iron, is localized at the points of contact of zinc and iron. That of the tin, in the case of tin-plate, is not real if there is the slightest interval in the continuity in the tin layer. . . . Now there are almost always holes in the layer of tin, and altho they may be microscopic, they nevertheless offer entrance to the enemy. To show the presence of these holes a process may be used, indicated by Walker to the American Chemical Society in 1908, consisting of covering the tinned surface with an acidulated solution of gelatin containing a little red prussiate. Wherever there are holes in the protective tin layer the contact of the solution with the iron beneath produces a blue spot due to the formation of a special kind of Prussian blue known as 'Turnbull's blue.'

"We owe to Mr. Cushman the discovery of the fact that the addition to the paint of a slightly soluble chromate increases the preservation of the metallic iron. This chromate must be produced in a non-acid medium and must contain no soluble impurities that might aid the corrosion.

"This question was also discust interestingly at a recent meeting of the American Electrochemical Society. A particular study has been made of wandering currents, that is to say, the electric currents of street-railways which leave their regular conductors to commit all sorts of misdeeds, and the necessity of avoiding all contact between metal pieces and gas- or water-pipes has been insisted upon. This is just contrary to what engineers recommend to make buildings safe from lightning. Wherever an electric current leaves a metal piece, if water is present, the iron is attacked and rusts, at least if the precaution has not been taken of covering the metal with lime. Another means of protecting iron consists in placing it in contact or in connection with a block of zinc buried in the ground; the iron is protected so long as there is any zinc left. All the sky-scrapers of New York, of metallic frame construction, are protected by this means. . . . . .

"Another document of prime importance is the report made by Mr. E. Camerman to the Congress of the International Association for the Testing of Materials, held at Copenhagen in September, 1909. The author endeavored to determine the best covering for application to metallic surfaces, for their protection. And after a very close study of the qualities that this covering should possess,

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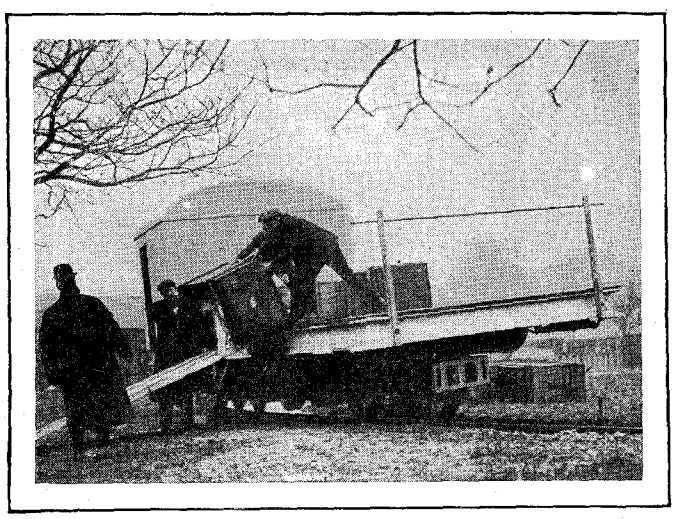
and of the properties of raw linseed oil, with a detailed discussion of the advantages and inconveniences offered by the different varieties of boiled linseed oil, he reaches the following conclusion:

"The pigments that have worn best on metal surfaces are those of white lead, iron-minium, lead-minium (red lead), and graphite. The best color to be recommended at present is iron-minium or graphite mixt with boiled linseed oil, with litharge, or peroxid of manganese. The minium or graphite must be in impalpable powder. The linseed oil must contain no resinate of manganese, and a very small quantity of turpentine is added. The workman judges for himself the proportion of pigment to be used."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE MONORAIL IN PRACTISE

PRACTICAL tests of the Brennan mono-rail system, held last month in England, are said by the papers, both daily and technical, to have been most successful. The car was shown to a large company of engineers and men of science, at the Brennan Torpedo Works, Gillingham, Kent, engaged in the actual transportation of freight about the yards, under ordinary practical conditions. In the course of these tests, which are described in *Nature* (London, March 3), as many as 50 passengers were carried at a time around a circular track at a speed of about 20 miles an hour with perfect comfort, while some 300 persons in all had an opportunity to ride upon the new vehicle. An interesting feature was the tilting of the car-platform to facilitate the loading and unloading of freight. This was done while the car was standing still, simply by a manipulation of the gyroscopes. The car used on this occasion was the first of its kind, and was especially designed for rough military purposes, and not for high speeds, the trials being intended to show its adaptability for such work. The writer in *Nature* suggests that the very simplicity of the single-rail track renders it specially suitable for military use. To quote:

"The car first made its appearance from the pier, carrying a number of large packing-cases and three or four men, and was brought to rest. Then, running on to the circular track of 105 feet radius, the speed was gradually accelerated to 20 miles per hour, the car inclining inward automatically so as to counteract the effect of centrifugal force. It is of interest to note that the load was simply laid on the flat platform of the car, without being secured in any way, and that there was not the slightest tendency to disturb the position of any of the packing-cases while on the curve,

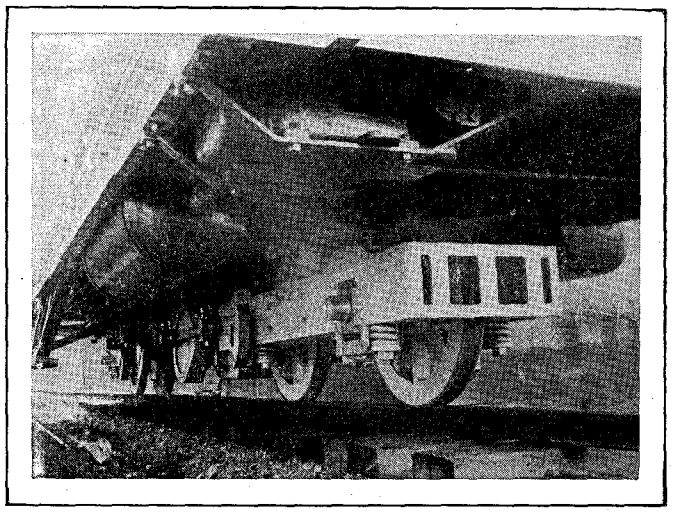


UNLOADING CASES FROM THE MONORAIL CAR.
The car is tilted by means of the gyroscope gear.

thus showing the perfect balance maintained by the gyroscopes. While stopping on the curve, the angle of heel gradually diminished, and the car platform was level on rest being attained.

"The operation of unloading in the field was then shown. While the normal action of the gyroscopes is to maintain the car-platform level, the driver can exercise control so as to cause the platform to incline to either one side or the other. With the car at rest on the curve, some packing-blocks were laid on the ground reaching to within about a foot of the chock on one side of the car. The driver then inclined the car so that the chock rested on the packing-blocks; some planks were laid resting on the ground at one end and against the car platform at the other, so as to extend the inclined plane of the platform down to ground-level. The packing-cases were then easily shoved off without the assistance of any tackle whatever. On unloading being completed, the driver caused the car to recover level immediately. . . . . .

"We then had an opportunity of taking a run round the circle. All passengers stood, and, despite the fact that there was nothing to take hold of, perfect steadiness of equilibrium was experienced by every one. The angle of heel inward we estimated to be about 10° on this trip. An exhibition of the vehicle taking sharp curves followed, the minimum radius being 35 feet, after which we had a



RUNNING-GEAR OF THE BRENNAN CAR,
Showing the single set of wheels.

trip at high speed down the straight portion of the track and back again. Complete success attended all the trials, and Mr. Brennan is to be heartily congratulated on the results.

"From our previous description of the track it will be understood that its simplicity renders it very suitable for military purposes. The short cross-sleepers are simply laid on the ground without ballast, and we noted on this visit that, at one part of the straight line, longitudinal sleepers had been used. At the factory entrance a short part of the line is flush with the surface of the macadam, illustrating the value of the system for tramway work. It is intended to put in hand one or more trailers to be coupled to the present vehicle, in order to show the practicability of running such vehicles on trains."

The following additional particulars are given in *Engineering* (London, March 4):

"The vehicle was intentionally tilted over on to chocks on the right-hand side, and some cases unloaded. It was then righted and then tilted over toward the left side, and other cases unloaded, being finally righted again, all these operations of tilting and righting being performed solely with the assistance of the gyroscope gear. The next trial consisted in carrying passengers round the circular track. About 50 passengers were taken at a time, and several complete circuits of the one-eighth of a mile track were made with each load. During these runs we timed several rounds at speeds of between 18 and 20 miles an hour. The motion on board was quite pleasant, the vehicle riding very well. The inward cant that the vehicle acquires when traveling on curves at high speed naturally added to, rather than detracted from, the comfort of the passengers. Altogether some 300 persons had an opportunity of being on the carriages under these novel conditions. The demonstration which followed showed the ability of the vehicle to take sharp curves; this, however, revealing nothing more than was evident from the earlier trial toward the close of last year. The carriage, with passengers on board, was then run backward and forward at as high a speed as was practicable along the straight track with perfect success. The slight lateral swaying under these conditions was quite easy, and free from jerks and jolts, and not

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at all unpleasant. The oscillation is of very small amplitude, as the controlling action of the gyroscopes quickly damps out any tendency to a larger movement."

CLIMATIC IRRITABILITY

UNDER this title a writer in *The Lancet* (London) discusses the effects of the climate often found in resorts on the Mediterranean coast during winter—a blend of hot and cold that is disagreeable to the healthy and trying to the invalid. Such contrasts are not infrequent also in American winter resorts. Says the paper just named:

"It is common in midwinter in these places for the landscape to be quivering in the hot sun while a piercing wind from the north-east seizes every opportunity—the shade of a palm-tree or a wall—to grip the unwary traveler in its fierce embrace to the detriment of his comfort, possibly of his health. The inexperienced laugh at the cautious resident who dons his overcoat in spite of what looks and feels like summer sunshine, but the wages of ignorance is often disease. There is one curious effect of these bitter-sweet climates—namely, a certain irritability of temper that attacks people after a few weeks spent in these surroundings.

"Ask any one who has passed three months at Helouan or Algiers, Nice or Mentone, and altho he may not admit it as regards himself he will readily concede the truth of this observation on behalf of his friends. Now this irritability is no doubt an outward and visible manifestation of a disturbance of nervous equilibrium consequent on nervous exhaustion. The effect of these rapidly recurring alternations of heat and cold on the nervous system is strictly comparable with that of quick alternations of light and dark on the eye. The bewildered vasomotor system does its best to respond to the kaleidoscopic indications, but fails and ultimately reacts on the nervous system as a whole. When this symptom declares itself it is time to move on, either farther south where the variations of temperature are less marked, or to a higher altitude where the temperature, being low, is more uniform. The latter is the better choice of the two, because no matter how far south one goes, starting from the Mediterranean, much the same difference obtains between the temperature in the sun and that of the wind. The only advantage attending the desert air is that, being absolutely dry, the alternations are less trying than near the coast, where the relative humidity is high."

EXTENT OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY—The International Bureau of the Telegraphic Union, at Bern, Switzerland, has just issued a list of its wireless telegraphic stations throughout the entire world. Says *Cosmos* (Paris, February 19):

"This list contains stations in 20 countries. There are at this moment 128 coast stations and 579 floating stations, of which 365 are on war-ships and 214 on merchant vessels. The Marconi and Telefunken systems are those chiefly represented, the former by 191, the second by 207 stations.

"There are 35 coast stations in Great Britain, 23 in Italy, 15 in Germany, 13 in Russia, 7 in Denmark, 5 in Japan, 4 in Mexico, 4 in Norway, 4 in the West Indies, 3 in Chile, 3 in Holland, 3 in Austria-Hungary, 2 in Uruguay, 1 in Belgium, 1 in Brazil, 1 at Gibraltar, 1 in Malta, and 1 in Rumania.

"As for stations on merchant vessels, Great Britain has 86, Germany 65, Holland 15, Italy 15, Belgium 10, Japan 10, Rumania 5, Denmark 4, Russia 2, and Norway 2.

"The French stations are not mentioned in these statistics, as the French Government has but recently joined the International Telegraphic Union.

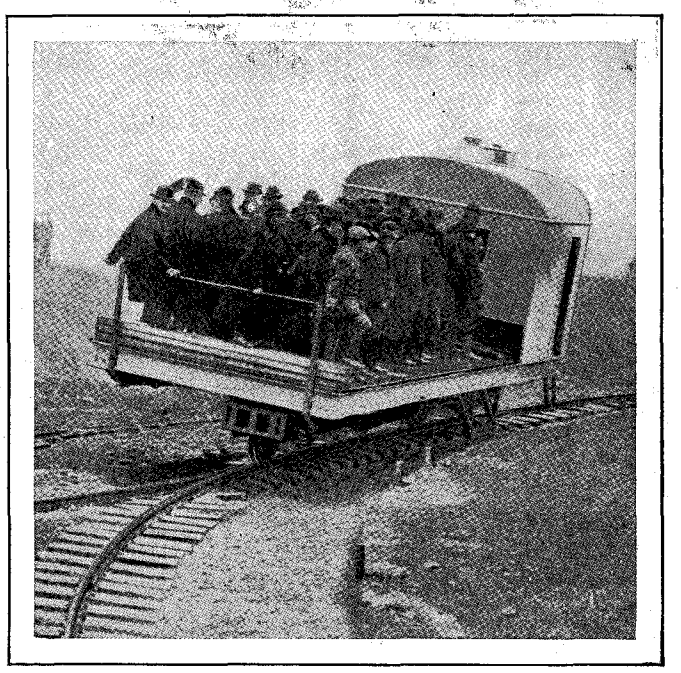
"It should be added that the establishment of numerous stations is now contemplated in South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, and in several of the Pacific islands, and that the stations of Las Palmas and Santa Cruz at Teneriffe, erected by a French Company, began regular service at the end of January."

It will be noted also that the numerous American stations on both land and sea are omitted from the list, probably for the same reason as the French. In amateur stations we probably lead the world, but these are not listed in the publication named.

A NEW SKY-SCRAPER PROBLEM

THE engineering problems of sky-scrapers have usually been concerned with their excessive height. Here is one that has to do with their depth. Most of these buildings go down below the surface into water-bearing material, and this makes the problem of waterproofing them a complex one. We read in *The Engineering Record* (New York, February 12):

"This was difficult enough in itself, but recently it has been found that along with the waterproofing of the lower stories was a problem of foundation work of an unusual nature. A considerable proportion of these structures rest on pile foundations. Under ordinary conditions these supports would be entirely satisfactory, but the conditions where many office buildings are erected are rapidly becoming extraordinary. The large population in the buildings requires sewers much larger than those in districts of the same area where the buildings do not rise so high, and subways will eventually be constructed near many of them for rapid-transit purposes. As one building after another is erected and its foundations are carried far down below the surface, the supporting strata



THE BRENNAN MONORAIL CAR TAKING A CURVE.

are disturbed, and this, coupled with the subways and deep-lying sewers, materially lowers the ground-water level. As a result pile foundations which were formerly preserved by the constant presence of water about them have begun to decay with the lowering of the water-table. In some places there is considerable uncertainty as to just how far this lowering will proceed. It is therefore necessary not only to waterproof the lower parts of the building to prevent leakage into the subsurface stories in case of a high ground-water level, but to secure the pile foundations against dryness in case of a great lowering of the same level. Consequently, where foundations on rock or hardpan are impracticable, some form of permanent piling seems desirable, and a field is developing for concrete piling that may be expected to furnish some decidedly interesting examples of such work before long, for both new foundations and underpinning."

GRASS MATCHES—The fact that lumber for the making of matches is becoming scarce in this country lends special interest, says *The Inventive Age* (Washington, March 1), to a report from British India that grass is being successfully used for match-sticks:

"At Sholapur, India, there is a factory which is making matches from a kind of grass, which is abundant in those regions. The grass is cut into two-inch lengths, winnowed and screened to obtain uniform size, and then boiled in paraffin for five minutes and dried in a revolving drum. Twenty-four pounds of Burma paraffin is sufficient for 8,000 boxes of matches. Shaken through a horizontal

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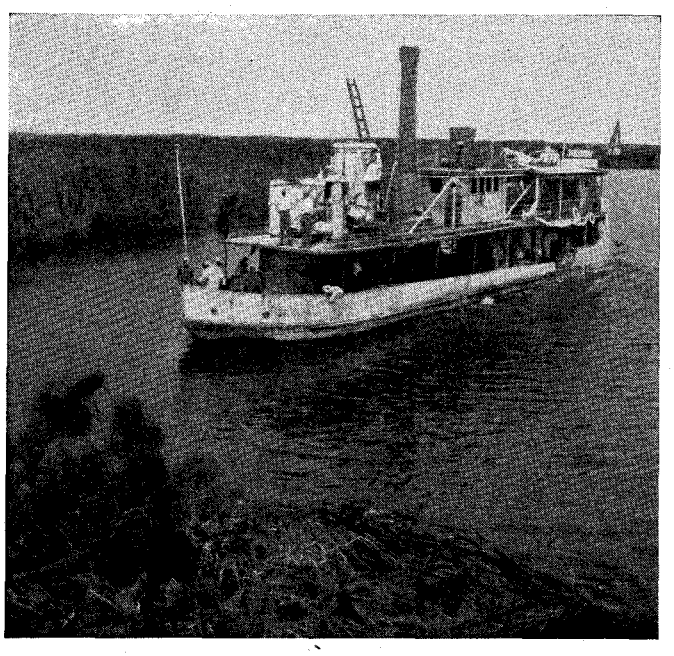

SUDD-CLEARING STEAMER,
Tearing out the obstruction with steel cables.

THE TOP OF A SUDD GROWTH.
It is so heavy that a rhinoceros can cross the Nile on it.

TAKING UP THE NILE'S CARPET.

sifter, they are deposited in horizontal layers, which are secured in a frame for the dipping of the ends, and dipt in a solution of chlorate of potash, sulfate of arsenic, potassium bichlorid, powdered gypsum, and gum arabic. Six pounds of this mixture provide enough for 7,000 boxes of 80 matches each. By an ingenious contrivance, some of the closely packed stems are forced forward in the dipping so as to avoid the sticking together of the compact mass. After drying, the matches are packed in cardboard boxes. Materials are so cheap that [the boxes of] matches sell for 26 cents per gross."

A PLANT CARPET OVER THE NILE

THE work of clearing the Upper Nile of the masses of aquatic vegetation that frequently block the channel for miles is described in *The National Geographic Magazine* (Washington, March) by Day Allen Willey. This mass of plant fiber is so heavy and tenacious that great animals cross the river over it, and it may delay navigation for months at a time. It is known as "sudd," a corruption of the Arabic *El Sett*. On one occasion the channel was blocked by a bar of sudd which actually measured 25 miles along the channel, while within a distance of 150 miles were three more growths aggregating no less than 60 miles. A fleet of vessels especially equipped and a large force of men worked for nearly six months before an opening large enough for the smallest river-steamer could be made. We read:

"In studying the growth the investigators have found that it is more rapid under certain conditions. For example, it spreads very rapidly after an unusually extensive flood in the upper rivers, which carry down such an amount of sediment and vegetation, while when the rainy season is short the growth is checked considerably, and the current in the upper river is usually strong enough to carry out the young vegetation before it becomes dense enough to be able to resist the action of the water.

"Since the obstruction of the Nile has such a serious effect in interrupting the transportation between upper and lower Egypt and in cutting off what is really a route between Cairo and Mombasa, the Egyptian Government has built a fleet of steamers and barges, especially constructed for removing the sudd, and retains a large force of men in removing and destroying the vegetation. These vessels are stationed at different points on the Upper Nile, so that they may reach an obstruction without delay.

"In clearing the river channel of sudd the engineers have devised several schemes. The top-growth frequently becomes so dry that they can burn it over like so much grass. This removes much of the weight of the plants, but they are so matted together that saws are actually used to separate the growth, as it can not be removed in any other way. The vessels employed for sudd clearing, while light-draft boats, are strongly built and have blunt bows, so that they can be forced against the bank of vegetation. They are provided with steel cables or hawsers, saws, and axes, and carry crews of natives who are experts in working upon the sudd.

"The way in which the channel is cleared is as follows: Often the water is so completely hidden that the first difficulty when you are encountered by a barrier of sudd is to discover where in this sudd the river-bed runs. This is done by 'sounding' through the sudd with long poles. The average depth of water in the sudd may be only a few feet, but when the actual river-bed is reached this suddenly increases to a depth of 15 to 18 or 20 feet. Having found the real river-bed, the first thing to do is to cut down or burn the top-growth, consisting mostly of papyrus.

"Having cleared the top of the sudd 'block,' the men are landed with large saws to cut along the true river-bank, which may be either submerged with a few feet of water over it and papyrus and sudd on it, or solid ground

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TOWING OUT A MASS OF THE GROWTH FROM THE CHANNEL.

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with ant-heaps, the solid ground never being of any great extent and always surrounded by swamp. Cross and parallel cuts with the saws are then made through the sudd, dividing it into blocks of a convenient size for the steamer to tear out, the size of these blocks, of course, depending on the consistency of the sudd and the power of the steamer. . . . . .

"Strange as it may seem, the sudd interferes but little with the flow of the river, and the Nile passes under it with little resistance. This is because the growth is principally near or on the surface. As the river is over a mile wide in some places and the deep channel may be only 100 feet, it is often hard to tell where to find the channel to clear it, as all of the water may be hidden.

"The density of the vegetation even in deep water is remarkable. Again referring to the photographs, these show how the men can walk over it without sinking into the mass, such is its tenacity and strength. Animals such as the rhinoceros have been seen crossing the Nile upon this great water-carpet, which is woven as deftly and strongly as by the hand loom."

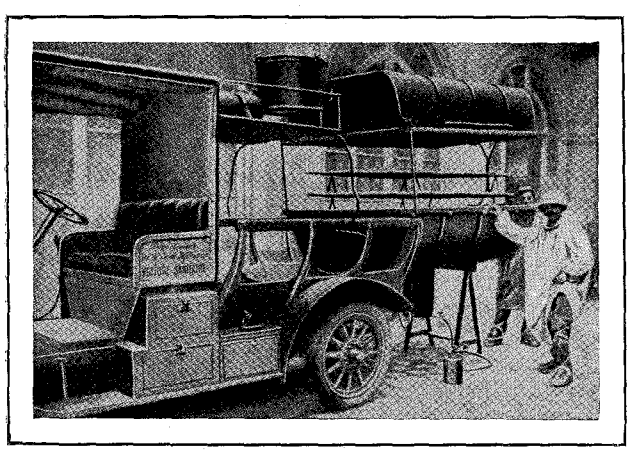
PERIPATETIC DISINFECTION

A SANITARY motor-car, fitted with all the necessary apparatus for disinfection, to be used in rural districts or thinly settled communities, has been devised in France. It is described in *La Nature* (Paris, February 12) by Dr. Georges Vitoux, and as a similar device may prove useful in this country, we quote his account pretty fully. He remarks that, while in large cities the disinfection of contaminated places and objects is easy where the municipal services have special plants for such purposes, in small towns in the country the authorities can scarcely be expected to purchase, at great expense, apparatus that in many cases will never be used. For this reason movable plants have been devised, ready to respond to the needs of a number of localities too small to possess each its own installation for disinfection. He proceeds:

"Such plants are still rare, so it appears to us particularly interesting to describe one that has just been constructed for the Department of the Seine-Inférieure after specifications furnished by Dr. Charles Ott, departmental inspector of public health.

"Since the necessities of a departmental service necessitate frequent, long, and rapid trips, Dr. Ott has utilized the resources of automobilism, and to this end he has had made at the Dion-Bouton works a sanitary motor-car that realizes as completely as possible all the desiderata that may be required of such a vehicle.

"On the road this carriage, which weighs with all its accessaries

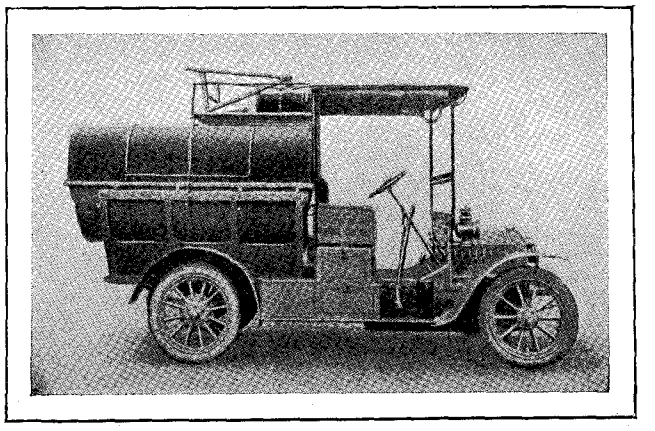


THE SANITARY CAR IN SERVICE.

and fittings about a ton and a half, and costs about $1,800, is driven by a monocylindric motor of 9 horse-power. . . . It is very strong, and easily makes a speed of 16 to 19 miles an hour.

"For the needs of rural sanitary service, the disinfecting agent adopted in the department, by advice of Dr. Ott, is formic aldehyde, produced by the so-called 'fumigator' cartouches, having a basis of pure trioxymethylene. These are utilized for disinfecting such places as may be completely closed, and for use in the Gonin oven for sterilizing various objects, such as linen, clothing, etc., which must be disinfected not on the surface but also throughout their thickness."

Where places to be fumigated can not be closed tightly, as is often the case in the country, the disinfection is carried out by



THE SANITARY AUTOMOBILE.

spraying with freshly prepared lime-water. Sometimes, also, sprays of strong sodic cresylol solution are used, and floors and pavements are carefully washed with dilute Javelle water. Where there is an area floored with compact clay it is plentifully flooded with lime-water. To quote again:

"The sanitary carriage of Dr. Ott is of course so arranged as to be able to answer all these purposes; it thus carries a portable oven on the Gonin system, mounted on rails and kept in the interior of the coach. Here are stored also the various accessaries required in the operation of the oven. The liquid products are held in square flasks with a capacity of 500 grams [about a pound].

"On the upper gallery of the car are carefully arranged two sprayers—one for lime-water and the other for sodic cresylol—a reservoir of petrol for supplying a small heater, a set of buckets, several 'horses,' and, finally, a small portable oven for disinfecting the protective clothing of the operator. On the foot-boards of the car and on each side are fixt three chests containing Gonin fumigators, covers for mattresses, blouses, boots, and hoods for the operator, and his toilet articles.

"With such a plant, the operations of disinfection are as easy as possible. Having arrived at his destination, the operator dons his protective costume . . . and then draws out the oven from its position in the car, supporting its free end on a wooden horse. It is then charged, and watched until it has reached the proper temperature, when the fumigators are lighted and the heating apparatus so regulated as to maintain this temperature during the two hours now recognized as sufficient and necessary for the formaldehyde vapors to act surely as a bactericide. The oven having been once set going, the operator may proceed to another task. He occupies himself in disinfecting rooms, either by burning 'fumigators' therein when they can be perfectly closed or by spraying or washing. . . .

"According to the tests made by Dr. Charles Ott, a sanitary carriage of this type may perform 500 disinfections yearly, allowing for Sundays and holidays and for stoppages for cleaning and repairs.

"So there is no doubt that, because of their convenience, these sanitary vehicles will be used to a considerable degree in the near future."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

OF Prof. R. W. Wood's experiments in the photography of the moon by ultraviolet light, recently reported in THE LITERARY DIGEST, a reviewer in *Engineering* (London, March 4) says: "It would seem that we are likely to have a new engine of investigation or a new method of astronomical research, capable of giving information concerning the character of the surface of objects having disks, and sufficiently illuminated to leave a record on the sensitized plate. Up till now the method has been applied only to the moon, but we can conceive it possible that by the same process, improved by time and experience, we may learn something more of the surface-markings of the planets than their mere position. Some fresh light may be thrown on the vexed question of the nature of the material that is seen to collect around the poles of Mars. The enigma of the red spot on Jupiter may be solved, and other problems easily suggest themselves."

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THE PREACHER'S PART IN A LABOR WAR

THE street-car strike in Philadelphia has led the ministry of that city to ask what legitimate part they might be expected to take in the settlement of such difficulties. It appears that they offered their services in the cause of arbitration and were told by the Mayor to "preach peace and attend to their own affairs." *The Presbyterian* (Philadelphia) philosophically remarks that "a man is surely apt to be funny when he is mad," and "so even the Philadelphia ministers can afford to smile at the Mayor's insolent contempt for their kindly meant proposal of arbitration in the recent strike." It will be remembered that "arbitration" is the rock upon which this Mayor struck in another case. The New Theater Company were requested to withdraw the play—Galsworthy's "Strife"—which they proposed to present in the City of Brotherly Love—for fear that it might add incitement to further strike trouble, tho the Mayor was apprized that arbitration was the lesson it taught.

The unsympathetic reception meted out to the ministers sets them questioning "what may be the rightful part of Christian ministers in the discussion of any pressing public problem, or in the practical measures taken to secure civic peace and righteousness." Since the ministers were curtly told to attend to their own affairs, they wonder if they ought to agree with the Mayor that "taking some active part in the determining of questions of public importance" is not a part of their "own affairs." *The Presbyterian* goes further:

"Deeper and more important than the question of a minister's part in public affairs is the question of what the Mayor may have meant by 'preaching peace.' No one will deny that it is the minister's business to do just that thing. But the Mayor's view of such preaching seemed to be that the ministers should advise the people of their congregations to abstain from throwing stones at street-cars or at policemen who were protecting the cars. That would have been practical preaching, in some portions of Philadelphia, no doubt. But would it have touched the root of the matter? And would the Mayor listen to such preaching of peace as the minister must furnish, if once he should 'attend to his own affairs,' and preach the gospel of Jesus Christ for public officers, public corporations, and private citizens alike?

"What is the peace that the Christian ministry ought to preach in a time of civic, commercial, industrial, or social disturbance? Shall it be merely a word of submission to existing or rightfully constituted authority, or shall it be a peace founded on no external arrangements of men, but on the supernatural, superhuman principles of the religion of Jesus Christ? It is made more and more evident, in the ceaseless struggles of men with each other, for advantage on one side or the other, that merely natural principles will not produce such agreement among them as will satisfy every one with its equity. There will always be some inequality of pressure on one or another party to any possible human agreement. And therefore men will be continually crying 'peace, peace, when there is no peace.' The one thing that emerges into clear and distinct demonstration now, is that, in order to live together in any form of society, men must make concessions to each other, even as they look upon their mutual relationships from each other's point of view. That is, into the practical, material order of things, there must come the sentimental demand to 'put yourself in his place,' or, as it is stated in the highest terms by the One who knows what is in man, 'All things, whatsoever that ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them.'"

MAYOR REYBURN,

Who is said to have told the preachers of Philadelphia "to preach peace and attend to their own affairs."

This is the peace that must be preached by Christian ministers, declares *The Presbyterian*, and the only peace that will be "effectual and lasting." It says:

"Without discussion as to whether they may rightly seek to exercise their influence in the ordering of social relationships, and without answer to the sneers of men who would drive what they consider unpractical religious considerations out of the things of the common life, the ministry of Christ is now and always to preach the superhuman, contranatural law of love as set forth in the words of Jesus Christ.

"It is this sort of peace that, unhappily, neither the parties to industrial strife, nor the civic authorities of an average town have much in view. But the very strife of the past few weeks is the proof that it is the only peace that can be effectual and lasting. Men must learn to 'look not every man on his own things, but every man also on the things of others.' When they have set themselves to seek the things that make for peace, and the things wherewith one may edify another, which is, after all, simply the practise of the gospel of Jesus Christ and the Golden Rule, the peace of the community will be assured. And not even the Mayor could assert that it is not the affair of the minister of the gospel to offer and urge that sort of peace in time of disagreement and debate."

JAPAN'S RELIGIOUS DIFFICULTIES

SOME serious stock-taking has followed the recent semicentennial celebration of the beginning of Protestant work in Japan. A Japanese religious paper estimates that there are in Japan 77,000 Protestant Christians and 88,000 Greek and Roman Catholics, out of a populaton of 50,000,000. This journal estimates that of the 800 Protestant missionaries at work there, 656 are engaged in 10 cities, "where are also five-sevenths of all Japanese workers and churches." One-third of the missionary body are said to be bunched in Tokyo and Yokohama, chiefly because the greatest number of educational institutions are in these cities. Of the situation outside these favored centers we read:

"The masses—the industrial and agricultural classes—untouched, unapproached! The dearth of Japanese pastors and workers—more churches than can be manned, and many unsatisfactory men in the service! The latest figures number 288,000 Buddhist temples and Shinto shrines to 1,675 Christian churches, and 216,000 priests to 1,391 Christian workers of both sexes. While one Christian worker is seeking to win one convert, there are 156 on the other side trying to hold him."

The Standard (Chicago), a Baptist journal, quotes one of its missionaries, Dr. C. K. Harrington, as saying that "to give adequate attention to the country evangelistic work in Japan, there are needed within the next few years from 300 to 400 missionary families to devote themselves exclusively to that work with such a corps of Japanese associates as they may be able to gather about them." But there are other problems beside the one of reaching the unevangelized masses, as this citation shows:

"There is quite a wide-spread feeling among the Japanese that there is a lower standard of morals among the rising generation than characterized their predecessors, and consequently anxiety is

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great. The authorities seek to remedy this condition by instructing school-teachers to insist upon reform among students, a most futile method. The Greek Catholic Church, *Siekyo Shimpo*, has been discussing this problem and lays the blame on the educational system adopted from foreign lands. At the time of the revolution that ushered in the present era, 'the old educational system,' says this paper, 'was abandoned and the European and American materialistic principles were adopted unreservedly. Our present educational system is wholly secular and materialistic and it is responsible for the indifference which students show to all moral questions.' The Roman Catholic *Koe* reasons similarly when it says, 'The power of skepticism throughout the country is something tremendous,' and it says, further, 'It seems to us that education as it is carried on in this country to-day is the enemy of belief. If the prevailing skepticism were regarded as a serious complaint, calling for special treatment by our scholars, the situation would be more hopeful than it is, but the fact is that the minds of the learned are permeated with agnosticism.'

"This same *Koe* says that things are no better in Japanese modern literature. Numerous writers delight in attacking the beliefs of their fathers and in propounding new theories. Lecturers on philosophy spend their time in showing 'how theories have been set up by certain Western philosophers only to be knocked down by other teachers.' It asserts, further, that a taste for objective truth does not exist. 'All the leaders in our philosophic world are in favor of subjectivism, which means that each man is to be a standard to himself, is to be the slave of his own ever-varying emotions,' and in this it sees 'one of the chief causes of our universal skepticism.' The *Kirisutokyo Sakai*, the organ of the *Kumiai* (Congregational) churches, characterizing Japanese literature from another view-point, says, 'The leading novelists, verse-writers, essayists, critics, and review-writers of the present day are nearly all anti-christians,' and it strikes a note that may well be heeded when it asserts that, 'unless Japanese literature can be permeated with Christian thought, no grand future awaits it.'"

The rationalizing teachings of certain religious leaders also seem to present problems for the Christian missionary. These are set forth as follows:

"Dr. Takagi, formerly editor of the Methodist *Gokyo*, asserts that the Christian revelation goes no further than to explain natural phenomena and numerous events connected with our lives; to throw light on the war between virtue and vice, on the conflict between man's higher and lower nature, on the true significance of life and death; and to explain the moral laws that affect the destiny of nations. 'The fact is that in the essential elements of what is known as Christian supernaturalism there is nothing that transcends man's thoughts.' To him, there is nothing in the incarnation that transcends human experience. 'When we speak of the divine nature in man, we are only referring to a certain characteristic of men of superior character.' Dr. Ebina, of the *Kumiai* body, whose influence is nation-wide, says that the Holy Spirit, when explained in a broad sense, does not differ from man's reason. 'The sanctified intellect of the Christian is to him the Holy Spirit, his one guide in life. Relying on this each one of our Japanese Christians will in future develop the creed in his own way.' He believes that during the next 50 years Christianity in Japan will be more and more naturalized. Mr. Minami, editor of the *Rikugo Zashi*, formerly a *Kumiai* but now a Unitarian organ, a change of allegiance that is significant, claims that 'the whole of the Protestant Church as a Church has now gone over to the side of heterodoxy.

"'Japanese Protestant Christians as a body no longer believe in miracles, the resurrection, the Trinity, the inspiration of the Bible, and the like. The spirit of the age is dead against orthodoxy.'

"This claim, undoubtedly too strong, is interesting as indicating the growing strength of liberalism in Japanese Christianity."

CHURCH CONFISCATION OVERDONE

THOSE who engineered and carried out the confiscation of Church property in France do not appear likely to get off without burning their fingers. They have already incurred odium throughout the Catholic world, and are soon to see one of their agents dragged to the tribunal of justice on a charge of embezzling the funds collected from the sale of ecclesiastical real estate and other possessions. Mr. Duez, the former chief liquidator of Church properties, has been indicted for forgery and breach of confidence as proved by the disappearance of $2,000,000 of these funds. A Catholic view of the scandal is given in the following comment by the New York *Freeman's Journal*:

From "L'Illustration."

DUEZ, THE LIQUIDATOR,

With his secretaries in his private office. He is under indictment for forgery and breach of confidence involving $2,000,000 which the State claims should have come to it from the sale of church property. His trial will, however, be delayed until after the April elections.

"The contrast between the Catholic Church laboring through the agency of self-sacrificing sons and daughters for the good of mankind and the robber policy of an atheistic Government bent upon preventing her from carrying out her beneficent mission, is one that should bring home to the French people a realization of their duty to rid their country of rulers that have weakened France by spreading demoralization in every direction. The stealings of the liquidators furnish only one of many signs that indicate the growing degeneracy of a nation that once led the world in all that makes for civilization.

"Patriotic Frenchmen, who recognize the existence of the danger to which we have referred, will have an opportunity, on the occasion of the general elections next month, to come to the defense of their native land by wresting their power for evil from the present rulers of France, who have subordinated everything to the gratification of their insensate hatred of the religion of the overwhelming majority of the French people."

Another Catholic paper, *The Republic* (Boston), thinks that France is simply reaping now and will continue to reap exactly what it has sown. Says this journal:

"Evidently the French Republic has strenuous days ahead of it. Its falsity to its very name has long been clear; its harvest of every kind of evil seed is bearing fruit more rapidly and abundantly than any one could have thought possible a year ago. For the moment the deputies have voted confidence in the Government's promise to fix the responsibility in the matter of the liquidation of the property of the orders, and to punish the guilty, while

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condemning most severely the methods of the liquidators; but no one can tell what a week will bring forth."

A Protestant view appears in *The Churchman* (Prot. Epis., New York), which hints that some agents of the religious orders are involved. It remarks that "the inextricable confusion into which the liquidation had fallen" favored the concealment of this theft, and continues:

"A situation resembling the Panama scandal is being worked up by the clerical and royalist press, which assert that Duez and his agents corruptly bargained for a commission on the lawyers' fees, which are supposed to have been excessive. A number of well-known names in politics are found among the lawyers who have been taking part in the liquidation suits before the courts. A further sensational turn has been given to the scandal by the intimation that there have been several cases of apparent collusion between the liquidators and the persons acting for the religious orders liquidated."

The New York *Sun*, however, explains this "collusion," not as means by which the clericals personally profited, but by which they lessened the sum of which they were despoiled. It says:

"It is believed that in some cases at least M. Combes's Oriental methods of confiscation have been met by the friends of the Church with the tactics that are customary in the Levant to mitigate tyrannous exactions and are not wholly unknown in the heavily taxed more southern Latin countries, an understanding between the officials and the victims. They have learned from *Tartuffe* that '*On trouve avec l'état des accomodements*,' and by paying gratuities satisfactory to the officials have bought back the property of which the Church was stript at much less than its appraised value. The morality of such transactions may be doubtful and will hardly bear the investigation of the courts; it will be judged leniently, however, by many who can not understand the iniquity of compounding a felony if they can thereby get back the goods of which they have been robbed. It will be a shock to the French people if it is found that many officials have been involved, for while the French bureaucracy is looked upon as stupid, arrogant, and bound up in red tape, it has also been regarded as not corrupt."

AFRICA FOR CHRIST OR MOHAMMED?

TO those who view the future of Africa with the eyes of the psychologist and ethnologist and not with the eyes of faith, it can not be said that European culture and the Christian religion seem the forces likely to win there. It is a significant fact that among European specialists in *Africana* there are not a few who not only fear but are certain that the future destinies of African culture lies in the hands of Islam and not of Christianity. The most noteworthy discussion of this problem is found in the learned *Internationale Wochenschrift* (Berlin), from the pen of Germany's leading savant in this department, Prof. Dr. Carl H. Becker, of the Hamburg Kolonialinstitut. A summary of his reasons for this pessimistic view makes interesting reading. They are in outline:

It has been generally supposed that the progressive policy in the colonization of Africa by European and Christian Powers within recent decades would seem an effectual check on the propaganda of Islam, particularly in Central Africa, but this has proved not to be the case. On the contrary, the advancement of Christian Powers in the Dark Continent has been skilfully used by the Moslem propagandists to further their interests and cause, so that, without purposing to do so, Christian progress, through the building of railroads, telegraphs, good roads, etc., has rendered invaluable aid to Islam, which is spreading in Africa more than ever before. It is a mistake to think that the Pan-Islamic crusade has anything to do with this expansion, notwithstanding the fact that this agitation has doubtless given to Islam a steadiness and determination it never had before. Africa as yet feels none of that reaction of Oriental peoples against Occidental influences, which, as the result of the Japanese War, has become such a potent factor in Asia, and particularly in India. More powerful than this is the growing power of the Islamic Brotherhoods in Africa and the spread of the influence of Islamic mysticism, which appears in specifically African forms. But even these agencies and organizations are not the power in the spread of Islam that some travelers have feared. On the contrary, the expansion of Islam among the blacks is attributable to factors which make it, as it were, the natural friend and leader of the African races.

Chief among these is the mental attitude natural to the African, which seems to predestine the negro for Islam, and, at least for the present, excludes him from the higher forms of Christian religion and European culture. Primitive man, as typically represented in the African, naturally projects his wishes and fears out of himself and personifies and deifies them. Then he seeks by magic rites to attract or to repel these new divinities. It does not avail to say that this is superstition; the plain fact is that this is the natural form of thought for the negro. Its fundamental conception is that of a vast chasm between man and the divine powers. Man is helplessly placed at the mercy of the gods. Only the optimism of the mysteries of magic can ever mitigate the pessimism of this fatalism.

Islam has been able to accommodate itself to this mental attitude of the negro, for it, too, is based on an eternal difference between God and man. Islam found no difficulty whatever in grafting its teachings upon the elementary religious ideas of the negro, and was not even compelled to make any compromise in doing so.

This feature of the problem is keenly discust in a recent French work by Edmond Doutté, entitled "Magic and Religion in North Africa." The culture of Islam, which knows of no pictures or sacraments, naturally develops into a magical art, and in this way the negro is especially adapted for the acceptance of Moslem teachings and tenets. Christianity seeks to bring God and man together, to bridge over the chasm between them; and this is something the negro can not understand. In short, Islam fills the religious concepts of the negro with new contents; Christianity, on the other hand, demands that these concepts be entirely recast. Islam proves acceptable above Christianity, too, in other particulars here set forth:

All Islam demands is the subjection of the will and an external adherence to religious rites and ceremonies, such as circumcision and the like. A negro can in a very short time become a Moslem. On the other hand, the Christian missionaries are particularly slow in administering baptism, as Christianity demands a change of heart. Again, Islam gives the negro a higher stage of civilization, at least externally, and a certain inward discipline, which appeals to him more than the freedom of movement offered by Christianity. A Christianized negro must generally be taken out, root and all, from his previous surroundings, without finding firm roots elsewhere; he is never on an equality with the Christians from Europe or America, but always only a "native." Then, too, Islam sanctifies polygamy, slavery, and other historic conditions among the negroes, while Christianity demands the reestablishment of the family and economic life on a new basis.

The negro naturally likes to copy and to imitate what he sees others do; Islam regulates all things for its adherents; Christianity gives its followers freedom of choice and movement.

These are some of the factors that even before the advent of Christian colonization gave Islam an advantage over Christianity, and Christian civilizing agencies have only enabled the propaganda of Islam to work all the more effectively. The Islamic merchant and slave-dealer can all the more successfully do their work because Christians have established means of communication, safe travel, and the like, and the European occupation of Africa has been and is a remarkable help for the missionaries of the Mohammedan religion and type of civilization.

It is, however, says Professor Becker, by no means sure that the momentary spread of Islam in Africa will be a permanent danger. There are elements in connection with this propaganda that, for psychological and ethnological reasons, make it not impossible that the only permanent civilization and culture that will do Africa any good is Christianity, and that the Africans will themselves recognize this in the course of time, altho Christian missionaries are perfectly right when they maintain that an Islamized African is lost for Christianity and that Islam provides no doorway for the Christian civilization from Europe. Christianity has an excellent chance in Africa, but its day is not yet, and it must work independently of Mohammedanism and against it.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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"THE PIPE OF DESIRE" NOT DESIRED

THE net result, critically speaking, of the production of Mr. Converse's opera, "The Pipe of Desire," seems to be a recommendation to both composer and librettist to return once more to their lessons. Good as is the quality of Mr. Converse's work, it is pronounced not good enough; while the book, which is written by Mr. George Edward Barton, is not good at all. When the caterers to operatic amusement fulfil what should be demanded of them in creating an operatic work, there are still the singers, whose diction has to be thoroughly reformed. "What is the use of an English text," asks Mr. Krehbiel in the New York *Tribune*, "if it is even less intelligible to the hearer than German, French, or Italian?" Only one of the company at the Metropolitan who sang "The Pipe of Desire" on March 18 could make himself understood. "If nationalization was in any degree the aim of the production of 'The Pipe of Desire,'" this reviewer goes on, "that aim was completely destroyed in the performance." So much has been expected from this production in the way of giving a fillip to opera in English and recognition of native composers that the impression produced is looked upon as most important. "Except in the case of a few short phrases distributed among all the performers, and the lines which Mr. Whitehill sang, nobody understood what was being uttered." Mr. Krehbiel asks:

"Was it the fault of the composer? In a small degree, yes. Of the singers? In a large degree, yes. But chiefly it was the fault of the librettist. Mr. George Edward Barton's book is an extremely amateurish performance. If it has any value it is purely literary. It is a fairy fantasy, wofully weighted with what the author, no doubt, thought when he wrote it was profound symbolism. But in its execution there is a most amusing jumble of operatic shreds and patches. The story, if such it can be called, has been told in this journal. The King of the fairy folk—'elves, gnomes, sylphs, undines, and salamanders'—has a musical instrument, the pipe, the sound of which provokes unrest among all who hear it. He plays upon it at the request of his subjects and they find its music only an inspiration for a merry dance. A mortal wrests it from him and, tho 'it is forbidden,' he plays upon it, and its voice summons his love from a sick-bed, makes her struggle over rocks and through streams to reach his side. She is stricken with a fever, her mind is turned awry, and she dies in his arms. Had he put restraint upon his impatient desire for a day he would have enjoyed a full measure of marital happiness. Then he curses God; the King of the fairy folk proclaims the moral of the piece, which is that disobedience to divine law is always punished, and the mortal lives out his span of life in a few moments and dies by the side of her who was to have been his wife.

"This the poetical conceit, proclaimed in words which are anything but poetical and which have about as much dramatic potentiality as a proposition in Euclid. But on the stage there flit about shadows of familiar operatic personages and elements. The *Old One*, as the King is called, is a mixture of Wagner's *Wotan* and Ambroise Thomas' *Harper;* the *First Salamander* is an absurd caricature of *Loge*, the *First Gnome*, of *Mime*. *Naoia*, the mortal woman, goes mad like *Lucia* and *Marguerite* and dies stricken like *Mireille*. The pipe is *Oberon's* horn, *Tamino's* flute, and *Papageno's* bells, tho it fails to discourse music of the kind that its nature and magic power would seem to invite. The elves dance about *Iolan*, the shepherd, like the flower-maidens around *Parsifal*. The gnomes and salamanders burst through the ranks of the dancers like the satyrs in the bacchanalian scene in 'Tannhäuser.' But the imitations are all absurdly infantile and only evoke a pitying smile because of their futility and incongruity."

FREDERICK S. CONVERSE,

The American composer whose "Pipe of Desire," performed lately, was looked upon as likely to be the entering wedge for opera in English.

Mr. Converse was not inspired by the libretto, says Mr. Henderson in the New York *Sun*, "or if he was, the gods did not make him operatic." This writer complains that Mr. Converse, along with American composers in general, "have no new tunes, and they disguise this fact by writing melodies which are disjointed and angular in the hope that they may at least simulate the style of the modern Germans." But—

"The score is not without beauty nor without promise. The instrumentation is certainly rich and solid and the final chorus of elves, tho it has the flavor of ancient hymnology, is pleasant upon the ear. The treatment of the passage in which the wood folk call to the approaching *Iolan* is charming. It is the most atmospheric bit in the whole opera."

In a later consideration of the subject Mr. Henderson treats the more general topic of opera written by Americans, saying:

"Nineteen-twentieths of the operas that delight Europe are the creations of respectable talent, not genius. But in Europe talent takes the trouble to learn its business. The American composer has a cheerful and hopeful disposition. Apparently he fancies all that is necessary to the construction of an opera is a libretto, a few reams of score-paper, a three-nibbed pen, and abundant resolution.

"Let us admit at once that all these things are absolutely necessary, and first of all the libretto. At this point the American composer wanders into a thicket of doubt and irresolution. Shall he write an opera on an American subject? Shall he try to interest the occupants of the boxes in a tenor cowboy or a barytone squawman? Or shall he recklessly set to music one of Mrs. Wharton's studies of décolleté society?

"Perish the thought. He must dig into the ancient Spanish history of the far Southwest or he must even find passionate romance among the 'Greasers.' The Pilgrim fathers are hopeless. Nothing could come of them except more deplorable creatures like Meyerbeer's Anabaptists. The negro is out of the question because rag-time is in musical disgrace and ballads of the Stephen Foster type are not the stuff of which operas are made.

"Shall the American composer hark back to the fables of the Greeks and essay new settings of 'Orfeo' or 'Iphigenie'? Alas! Richard Strauss has shown us that this way madness lies. Yet it might be done, provided a poet could be found who would know how to sing anew the song of the world's youth, even as Poliziano sang it anew for the enraptured ears of Italy 400 years ago.

"The other course open to the American composer is to set a fanciful or symbolical subject, and this is the course chosen by Mr. Converse. The truth is—and one wonders why they do not see it instantly—that it does not matter whether the subject be American or Irish or Scandinavian or Brazilian so long as the opera is dramatic in matter and the music inspiring in its expression of the emotions. Beethoven wrote only one opera, and the subject was not German. It was just universal—the glory and tragedy of woman's devotion."

At the bottom of most of the failures in writing opera librettos, we are told, is lack of knowledge of the history and philosophy of dramatic recitative. When it comes to producing the dramatic recitative which carries forward the story of the lyric drama, this writer observes, "a sorry mess is usually made of it in English." "It is bad enough in two-thirds of the foreign operas," he adds, "but in them it does not assail our ears as it does when we understand the genius of the tongue." We then read this rather crushing finale:

"The failure of the American composer begins at the same point as that of the American librettist. He does not know his business. He has not made a profound study of the nature and limitations

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and possibilities of operatic materials. The backbone of opera, since the day when Caccini and Peri made their first tentative attempts at it down to the period of Richard Strauss, has been recitative.

"The American composer's recitative is, as a rule, a work of superficiality. He has heard recitative and he thinks it easy to write. It is not. It is the hardest part of the opera. It is the trunk from which the branches, the leaves, and the fruit spring. You can not graft beautiful arioso on gnarled and ill-formed recitative. . . . . .

"If the aspiring American composer would put Wagner, Strauss, Debussy, and all the other moderns on the shelf and sit down to a philosophical examination of the works of Alessandro Scarlatti, Lully, Rameau, Glück, and Handel he would probably find out what are the fundamentals of opera. Furthermore, he ought to go to Europe to live for a time among the men who make the writings of operas their business. He would certainly learn that there is a large and well-developed technic of this trade with which at present he has not even a distant acquaintance."

MEREDITH TESTED IN THE THEATER

THOSE who have wondered what would become of Meredith's leisurely style and long dialogs in a theater now find the test provided by Mr. Frohman in his Repertory Theater in London, where he has presented an unfinished Meredithian comedy called "The Sentimentalists." It is an "early-Victorian story," showing a charming old garden in which is a "group of delightful young ladies listening to the words of an affected lecturer prating of woman and widowhood"—a theme certainly not out of date yet. The play's modernity is further attested by Max Beerbohm, who describes it as "quite in the latest fashion of drama, being essentially 'a debate,'" and therefore arm in arm with Bernard Shaw and Granville Barker. "'Quite unsuited to the stage,' one would be inclined to say offhand of any dialog by Meredith," remarks the critic of the London *Times;* "too fine for many in the library, and therefore roundly incomprehensible by the many in the theater." Yet, as the critic goes on, "experience seems to contradict this verdict—all due allowance being made for reverence of a great name and the desire to be caught appreciating a renowned talent." This writer adds:

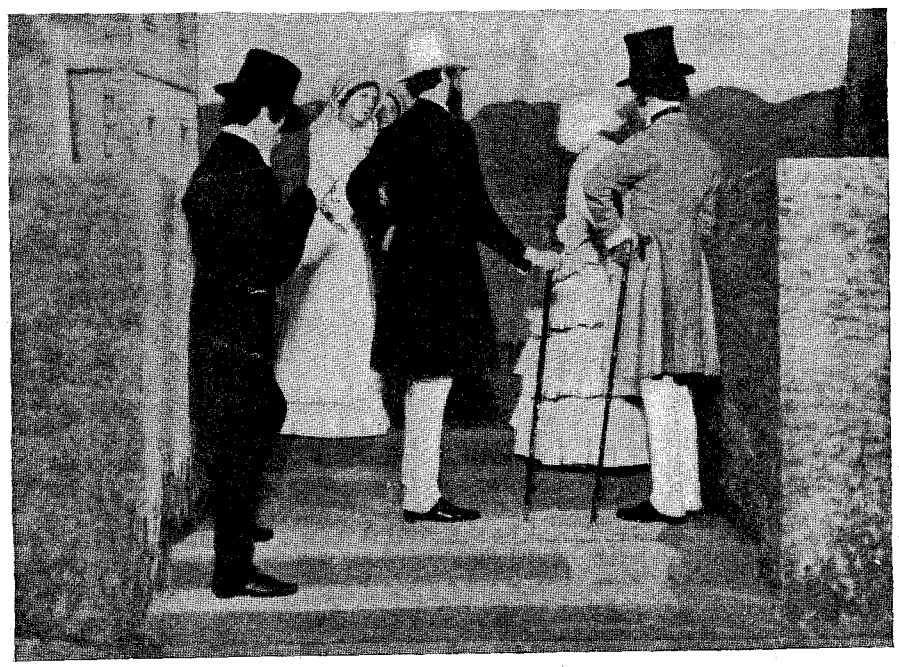
"The conclusion seems to be that 'literary,' artificial dialog might stand a better chance in the theater than we are commonly inclined to think. *Tirades* we are supposed, as a theater-going people, to detest; yet no one professes any difficulty in following a *tirade* by Mr. Bernard Shaw. Agree with the ideas or shudder at them, we are still carried along by the art with which they are thrown at us, and pay an attention to words and find a pleasure in words of which we suppose ourselves incapable. So it is also with Mr. Shaw's dialog, which is so often taken up with tossing us disturbing ideas, while the action, as we usually regard action, stands still. The case, of course, is entirely different with Meredith's speeches and dialog, but it may well be that Mr. Shaw has had a hand in preparing the ground for the absorption of the artificial beauties of 'The Sentimentalists.' And Oscar Wilde must certainly not be forgotten. He comes in the direct line of our writers of artificial comedy proper."

The point made by this production, the writer thinks, "is the possibility of a revival even now of the artificial comedy," in which the English claim to "have done far from badly in former eras." We quote:

"Certainly there is no lack of appreciation at the Duke of York's of the whole choice scene—nature trimmed, clipt, ordered, rendered suave and exquisite by art—nor of the corresponding language and sentiment. Such phrases as those quoted in our review of the play—the 'gigantic limpet—most voraciously constant'—can not fail to hit and stick; one might add some of *Homeware's* things—'You sketch me the dimple at her mouth'; 'I will take to heart what you say, Sir,—Take it to head!' 'The marriage ring or the portmanteau now!' And there are a hundred others—including that delicious 'dedicated widow,' for which most of us are indebted to the *Dame*, since *Professor Spiral* (why do they call him 'Spiral'?) becomes inaudible exactly at that perfect moment. Or take a speech of *Astræa's*—not that flickering, dancing long one in which she describes Arden to *Lyra*, but something much less patent—

> I waver very constantly: I have
> No fixity of feeling or of sight.
> I have no courage: I can often dream
> Of daring: when I wake I am in dread.
> I am inconstant as a butterfly,
> And shallow as a brook with little fish—
> Strange little fish, that tempt the small boy's net,
> But at a touch straight die! I am any one's,
> And no one's! I am vain.
> Praise of my beauty lodges in my ears.
> The lark reels up with it; the nightingale
> Sobs bleeding; the flowers nod; I could believe
> A poet, tho he praised me to my face.

"We at the back of the pit do not come knowing something of that speech beforehand, as we should if it were Shakespeare. It is all new and strange. Yet we thrill to it—and we remember scraps of it when we go away. And we feel that we should like to have more of the same sort—if any one could write it for us, and speak it for us as it deserves to be spoken."



THE SUFFRAGETTE CAUSE IN CRINOLINE.

The scene of Meredith's comedy "The Sentimentalists," a mid-Victorian garden where Professor Spiral lectures on woman and widowhood.

Max Beerbohm, for once, admits that "Mr. Frohman must be felicitated." For "not merely has he stept in (uninvited and eyed somewhat askance) to do what Englishmen in national conclave have, for so many years, so solemnly been urging one another to do; he is doing it very well indeed." In his weekly dramatic column in *The Saturday Review* (London) Mr. Beerbohm proceeds:

"And even if, to a patriot's soul, there is anything ugly in the thought that this astute foreigner seems likely to make a 'corner' in all our most vital dramatists, no one will be so sulky as not to thank him, meanwhile, for having evoked to his theater the great and gracious shade of George Meredith. . . . . .

"So deeply personal a genius as Meredith's, and a genius so exuberant that even the large form in which he wrought seemed always in danger of bursting through pressure of what was packed into it, is not, oh decidedly it is not, for the theater. Just as a suggestion, 'The Sentimentalists' is a treasure for us."

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A FORTUNE FOR A HALS

"HOW expensive!" exclaimed Thomas Carlyle's servant-girl as she viewed the pictures in the art gallery, and the same cry is heard to-day when the news comes out that an American capitalist has paid a fortune for a masterpiece by Franz Hals, the Dutch painter who died in the poorhouse and who probably never saw so much money in his life as his painting now brings. It is to hang in the Metropolitan Museum, where it may be viewed by those who admire its worth, its fame, or its price. The last class will accept the statement of certain newspapers that Mr. Otto H. Kahn outbid the opulent Mr. Morgan and secured the great Dutch canvas for $500,000. Mr. Kahn refuses to say how much he spent, and conservative estimates bring the amount down somewhere between $200,000 and $250,000. For those to whom the money transaction is an imposing element in art criticism, there will be a solace for accepting the smaller amount in repeating the little sum in compound interest with which the New York *Sun* regales us. This paper reports Mr. Kahn as saying that if the Wardes—the English family from whom the picture was obtained—"had paid £50 originally for it, which is in all probability a smaller sum than they actually did pay, that £50 deposited at that time would now, under compound interest, amount to more than £68,500, or roughly, $350,000."

By courtesy of Duveen Brothers.

THE FRANZ HALS FAMILY GROUP.

A great canvas by the famous Dutch artist, for many years possest by an old English family, now owned by Mr. Otto H. Kahn. The sum paid for it is reputed to be the highest ever given for a painting.

Whatever the price, so a writer in the New York *Times* observes, "an absolute masterpiece by a great painter is outside the realm of dispute as to value." Furthermore, "the country may well be proud of having within its borders a group of such extraordinary importance by a painter who, only within the last half-century, has been appreciated at anything approaching his true greatness, and whose fame, vast as it now is, unquestionably will increase." The history of the picture and some interesting facts concerning it are thus given by the *Times* writer:

"The picture, now belonging to Mr. Kahn, came from the collection of Colonel Warde, of Westerham. It was bought by John Warde at the William Bristow sale held in Dover Street in 1759 and remained in the Warde family, unknown to the public, until 1906, when it was shown in the Winter Exhibition of Old Masters held at the Royal Academy in 1906, and aroused the astonishment of the art critics that 'in these days of connoisseurship and curiosity,' as the London *Times* puts it, 'such a *chef-d'œuvre* of one of the greatest of portrait-painters should have hung for all these years entirely unknown in an English country-house.'

"The composition consists of five figures and a dog; Hals himself and his wife are in the center, with a quaint expression of amusement on both faces. On the left is a boy, a stick in his right hand, his left thrust into his pocket; on the right stands a girl drest in the stiff repetition of her mother's costume, suitable to the daughters of Dutch families in that period; between the mother and daughter, somewhat in the rear, stands a black page drest in a brown suit with a white collar; the shaggy-coated dog at the girl's side is brown, and the grave color scheme contains no more positive note of color than the greenish-blue of the painter's collar turned down over his black velvet coat.

"The background is a thick clump of trees on the left, and on the right a flat country with the town of Haarlem in the distance. The whole spirit of the scene is that of decorous gaiety, superimposed upon a structure of almost austere dignity. Not only are the single figures spirited and alive, but their arrangement is brilliantly managed with a splendid rhythm of tone.

"The group is generally conceded to be much finer than the one now in the National Gallery at London, and fully equal to, if it does not surpass, any of the famous groups at Haarlem. The workmanship is free and vivid and the period is assumed to be about 1640, when the painter was between fifty and sixty years of age, and in the prime of his power."

The Public Ledger (Philadelphia) observes that "no doubt there is some element of fashionable caprice" in the eagerness with which Hals's works are sought by rich collectors. Nevertheless it must be remembered that "the great pictures in the Dutch galleries and in other public collections in Europe are not accessible, and a really fine Hals does not often come into the market." When it does, this journal declares, "it is worth precisely as much as it will bring—as much, that is, as anybody who has money enough is willing to give for it." *The Ledger* speaks in these words of the caprice of fame and fortune as it affects great painters:

"When Franz Hals, the patrician painter of Haarlem, died at a great age in an almshouse in his native town, he had long been out of fashion. He had enjoyed success during his active period, and the wonderful portrait groups of respectable burghers and members of various civic societies that are now the chief glory of Haarlem show that he did not lack public recognition. He was, indeed, the comrade of these prosperous men. But the general estimation placed him below many inferior painters, and in the course of the following centuries he was almost forgotten. It is really only within our own time that his actual mastery has been recognized.

"His name stands now, with that of Rembrandt, at the head of the great list of Dutch painters, and his works command as high prices from collectors as those of Rembrandt, of Velasquez, or of Titian. Indeed, the half-million dollars said to have been paid by a New York banker for his picture of himself and his family is believed to be the highest price ever given for a single painting. It is a sum beyond the dreams not only of Hals himself, but of all the comfortable gentlemen in black clothes and white ruffs and blue ribbons who were his patrons. As prices go nowadays this is not unreasonable. If Franz Hals did not attain the highest summit his place is surely with the highest, and it was he who, as Bode well said, raised Dutch portrait-painting from the simple rendering of the likeness of an individual into the region of great art. While his portraits are individual, they are transfused with his own individuality, with the strength, the style, the vitality. They are the most imposing records that we have of the assertive character of the men who made the great history of the Netherlands."

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RODIN ON "UGLY" ART

THERE is a curious difference between Rodin's method of work and that of other sculptors. They pose the model; he is said to "wait till a model has instinctively or accidentally taken an interesting pose," and then he reproduces it. Instead of giving orders to the model, the model gives orders to him. This is the way a French writer, Mr. Paul Gsell, puts it in an account of an interview with Rodin published in *La Revue* (Paris). Rodin, in reply, modifies the statement somewhat by affirming that he is at Nature's orders, not the model's. In a translation of this interview published in the Boston *Transcript* we read Rodin's further rejoinder:

"'Doubtless my *confrères* have their reasons for proceeding as they do. But when one constrains Nature in that way and treats

AUGUSTE RODIN.

From an etching by Anders Zorn.

He declares that "what is commonly called ugliness in Nature may become a great beauty in art."

human beings as manikins, one runs a risk of getting nothing but dead, artificial results. A hunter of truth and a trapper of life, I am careful not to follow their example. I seize upon the movements I observe, but I don't dictate them. Even when a subject requires a predetermined pose, I merely indicate it. For I want only what reality will afford without being forced. In everything I obey Nature. I never assume to command her. My sole ambition is a servile fidelity.'

"'And yet,' I said, 'you take liberties with Nature. You make changes.'

"He frowned. 'Not at all!' he said. 'I should be false to myself if I did.'

"'But your finished work is never like the plaster sketch.'

"'That is so, but the sketch is far less true than the finished work. It would be impossible for a model to keep a living attitude during all the time it takes to shape the clay. Still, I retain a general idea of the pose and require the model to conform to it. But this is not all. The sketch reproduces only the exterior. I must next reproduce the spirit, which is every whit as essential a part of Nature. I see the whole truth—not merely the fraction of it that lies upon the surface. I accentuate the lines that best express the spiritual state I am interpreting.'

"As he spoke, he turned toward one of his most beautiful statues, a kneeling youth with arms uplifted in supplication and his whole soul torn with anguish. The body is thrown back, the chest inflated, the neck tense with despair, and the hands thrust up toward some mysterious being to whom they make entreaty.

"With a gesture, Rodin emphasized the most intense portions of the statue. 'You see,' he said, 'I have thrown into relief the muscles that express suffering. Here and there I have exaggerated the play of tendons that mark the thrill of prayer.'

"'And in doing so, you have taken liberties with Nature.'

"He burst out laughing at my obstinacy.

"'No!' he insisted, 'I have changed nothing. Or, if I have, I was unaware of it when I did so. Sentiment, which influenced my vision, showed me reality just as I have copied it there. If I had deliberately set out to modify what I saw and to improve it, I should have produced nothing good.'"

Rodin goes on to illustrate the difference in vision between the mediocre man and the artist by dwelling upon the uses of "the ugly." "The vulgarian," he says, "imagines that what looks to him ugly in Nature is not material for the artist." In this Rodin thinks the ordinary man makes a grave mistake, for "what is commonly called ugliness in Nature may become a great beauty in art." "To the artist, everything in Nature is beautiful." The thesis is defended in this manner:

"In the realm of realities, people regard as ugly everything that is deformed and diseased and that suggests sickness, weakness, and suffering. They regard as ugly everything that defies regularity, which is to them the symbol and condition of health and strength. A hump is ugly, bow-legs are ugly, misery in rags is ugly. Ugly, again, are the soul and conduct of the immoral, the vicious, the criminal man, the abnormal man who is an enemy of society; ugly is the soul of the parricide, the traitor, the unscrupulous slave of ambition. And it is right that the lives and the objects of which we can expect only evil should be given an odious epithet.

"But when a great artist or a great writer lays hold upon either sort of ugliness he transfigures it instantaneously. With a touch from the magic ring he metamorphoses it into beauty. His is a sort of fairy alchemy.

"When Velasquez paints Sebastian, King Philip's dwarf, he gives him such an appealing look that we read the poor creature's secret and see the tragedy it involved—a man forced to get his living by discarding his human dignity, and becoming a toy, a living joke. The more poignant his martyrdom, within that misshapen body, the more beautiful the artist's work.

"When Millet paints a poor rustic, leaning upon a hoe, a wretch broken by fatigue, scorched by the sun, degraded as a beast of the field, he has only to add an expression of resignation in order to make this hideous nightmare a magnificent symbol of humanity.

"When Shakespeare gives us *Iago* or *Richard III.*, and when Racine gives us *Néron* and *Narcisse*, moral ugliness, interpreted by minds so clear, so penetrating, becomes a marvelous theme of beauty.

"In art a thing is beautiful whenever it has character. Character—this is the intense truth of any natural spectacle, whether beautiful or ugly. You may even call it a double truth. For it is the inner essence exprest by the outer appearance. It is the soul, the sentiment, the idea that shines out through the features of a face, the pose and action of a human body, the tones of a sky, the line of a horizon.

"Now, to the great artist everything in Nature affords character. For his observation penetrates to its hidden meaning. And what people call ugly is often fuller of character than what people call beautiful, because the inner truth comes out more forcible through ugliness than through regularity. And since it is only the power of character that yields beauty in art, it comes about that often what is ugliest in Nature is most beautiful in art.

"Nothing can be ugly in art except what is without character—that is to say, affording no outer or inner truth. The ugly things in art are those that are false, artificial, trying to be pretty instead of expressive, things that are affected and 'precious,' smiling without motive, arranged without purpose, things without soul, without truth, things that tell lies because merely producing a parade of beauty and grace."

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Andrews, Mary Raymond Shipman. The Lifted Bandage. 16mo, pp. 45. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 50 cents net.

Arctander, John W. Guilty? Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 203. New York: Cochrane Publishing Co. $1.37, postpaid.

Atherton, Gertrude. Tower of Ivory. Pp. 466. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

Tense, powerful, realistic—Mrs. Atherton's latest novel can truly claim all these characteristics. With her shrewd insight into human character, she has revealed the heroic qualities, or laid bare the pitiable weaknesses, of her creations with consistent faithfulness to life. At the same time we can not help wondering at the close of the story for what purpose has all this cleverness been put into readable form, for it is hard to ignore the underlying cynicism that is never quite absent.

The usual triangle is presented—in this case consisting of a brilliant young English diplomat, his rich American bride, and a talented opera-singer of questionable fame. The latter, by forging a strong bond of intellectual companionship, puts the commonplace little wife at a decided disadvantage in the struggle for the man's heart and soul. The story is largely a study of the much-talked-of "artistic temperament" at close range. Not only does Margarethe Styr simulate the passions of the Wagnerian dramas to perfection on the German stage, but in her own private life, with its tragic and revolting climax, remains an artist to the end.

The story moves slowly and is interspersed with lengthy discussions of art and music which all but the musically inclined will be tempted to skip. There are also abundant but pertinent comparisons of English and American traits and manners.

Bartoli, Georgio. The Primitive Church and the Primacy of Rome. 8vo, pp. 284. New York: George H. Doran Co. $1.50 net.

The author of this learned book sets out to prove that the doctrines and church government of Rome have not always any warrant in Scriptures or in the Fathers. This sort of negative controversy with Rome is seldom pleasant reading. It has been done and overdone already, altho never before with more open-mindedness, erudition, and grace than this ex-Jesuit priest reveals on every page of his volume.

Bawden, H. Heath. The Principles of Pragmatism. 8vo, pp. 364. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.50 net.

Pragmatism may roughly be defined as a philosophy without assumptions. The system is argued out, not from abstract principles to action and belief, but from action and belief to abstract principles. Every-day life and experience are analyzed and resolved into axioms of truth, and this way a radical empiricism is arrived at. Religious faith and feeling as actualities are made the basis in determining the beliefs of humanity. Science in its empirical activity furnishes the basis of pragmatism in the form of a quasi-positivism. The man of affairs, the mystical religious man, and the man of science have been equally averse to any philosophy which starts from large general propositions which are remote from experience. Pragmatism may, therefore, be accurately defined as a philosophy based on the conscious experience of the individual.

Philosophy hitherto has been pursued and studied from the time of Plato as furnishing a theory of knowledge and a theory of being. The great German philosophers each wrought out more or less subtle and contradictory systems on these two lines and "found no end in wandering mazes to it" until Comte came with his positivistic theory. George Henry Lewes wrote an

WILL IRWIN,
Author of "The House of Mystery."

elaborate history of philosophy from the time of Thales to prove that metaphysics was practically moonshine and had given place to materialistic science. Pragmatism admits that there are experiences and objects of knowledge which are not included in the domain of science, and proceeds to analyze their place in a true system of philosophy.

This system has been lucidly expounded in its varied phases by William James, of

HARRY A. FRANCK,
Author of "A Vagabond Journey Around the World."

Harvard, F. C. S. Schiller, of Oxford, and John Dewey, of Columbia University. The present work of Professor Bawden is an excellent exposition of this philosophy. While the professional philosopher will find it suggestive, the lay reader of intelligence will see in it a clear and intelligible explanation of the most recent tendency of metaphysical thought.

Benson, E. F. The Fascinating Mrs. Halton. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 285. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.20.

Berry, George Ricker. The Old Testament among the Semitic Religions. 12mo, pp. 215. Philadelphia: Griffith & Rowland Press. $1 net.

Catholic Encyclopedia, The. An International Work of Reference on the Constitution, Doctrine, Discipline, and History of the Catholic Church. Edited by Charles G. Herbermann, Ph.D., LL.D.; Edward A. Pace, Ph.D., LL.D.; Condé B. Pallen, Ph.D., LL.D.; Thomas J. Shahan, D.D.; John J. Wynne, S.J. Assisted by numerous collaborators. In 15 volumes. Vol. VI., 4to, pp. xv, 800; Vol. VII., 4to, pp. xv, 800. New York: Robert Appleton Company.

The two latest issues of "The Catholic Encyclopedia," Vols. VI.–VII., more than live up to the substantial merit of those which have preceded them; a merit heartily proclaimed by secular and religious reviews alike. These 1,600 pages of richly diversified material, written by specialists in the several fields, are embellished by numerous full-page engravings, colored plates, valuable maps, and a profusion of cuts. The pages offer so much that is important to all serious thinkers, and so much, also, of singular interest, that an adequate review of these volumes is a responsible though agreeable task for the critic. The scope and value of this compilation is better perceived with its progress. In a word, "The Catholic Encyclopedia" makes good, more and more, its claim as an authoritative exponent not only of what is specifically Catholic, but of everything in the field of intellectual aspiration, whether in science, history, literature, or art, which deserves the attention of reflecting and earnest persons. Any doubt that the inflexible stability of the Catholic Church in matters of faith might make "The Catholic Encyclopedia" stiff and irresponsive to modern progress, and consequently handicap its proper estimate of modern thought, aims, and trend, should have long since been laid to rest. *Solvitur ambulando.* Seven of its promised 16 volumes are now an accomplished fact, and they persuade one that a slight variation of Terence's proud boast might supply the publication with a felicitous motto: "*Catholicus sum, et nil humanum a me alienum esse puto.*"

Such poise and sincerity in a Catholic publication are more laudable at the present time when there is not a little violent opposition to many tenets of belief with the Catholic Church, and a wide-spread, careless indifference to faith in the supernatural. In France, there is an avowed desire on the part of those in high places to blot God from the universe. Several articles in these volumes, VI.–VII., derive an augmented force from this state of things, as the explicit belief of the Church is set forth in them. The classification under "letters" has assembled several premier subjects of this character in these pages.

The importance of "Grace" may be apprehended when "The Encyclopedia" declares it to be "the supernatural gift of God to intellectual beings for their salvation." Twenty-one pages are devoted to its consideration by Dr. Pohle, professor of dogmatic theology in the University of Breslau, who asserts that grace is "the pillar on which, by a special ordination of God, the majestic edifice of Christianity

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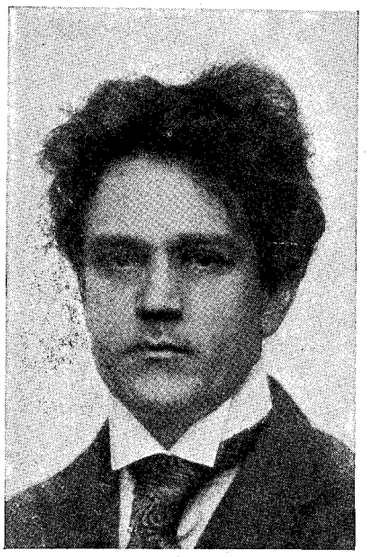
rests in its entirety." The controversies which have raged about this topic, and the heresies which have sprung from its misconception, are innumerable. This may easily be imagined, from its intimate connection with free will, predestination, justification by faith alone, and similar momentous affiliations. The doughtiest doctors of the Church have taxed their intellectual powers to the utmost in dealing with this *crux theologorum*. Dr. Pohle adds to his elucidation of grace, several pages devoted to the controversies it has aroused. "Free Will," one of the most important of philosophical questions, figures conspicuously in the theology of grace. It is treated by the director of studies at Stonyhurst College, England, a Jesuit institution. Considering the difficulties of the subject, and the adequacy of his treatment of it, the clarity and conciseness of this article are worthy of comment.

"Galileo," by John Gerard, S.J., F.L.S., London, will especially appeal to the non-Catholic, and the directness and fairness with which this subject is set forth leave little to be desired. Both infallibility and the Catholic Church's attitude toward scientific progress are thought by a large body to have received a very "black eye" from the treatment accorded to Galileo and his discovery by the Church. That belligerent torch-bearer has won the pity and the admiration of the non-Catholic world by his "*E pure si muove*," muttered after he had concluded his formal submission to the demand of the Inquisition that he should renounce the system he upheld.

Father Gerard declares that this incident "is an acknowledged fiction, of which no mention can be found till more than a century after his (Galileo's) death," which took place January 8, 1642. As for the decree of the Congregation of the Index, dated March 5, 1616, "prohibiting various heretical works to which were added any advocating the Copernican system," Galileo is not mentioned in it, nor does the Pope's name come in, "though there is no doubt that he fully approved the decision."

The writer then considers the matter in regard to its connection with papal infallibility. He asks whether Paul V. or Urban VIII. imposed geocentricism on the Church as an article of faith. He admits they were anticopernicans who believed the Copernican system unscriptural, and desired its suppression. "The question is, however, whether either of them condemned the doctrine ex cathedra. This, it is clear, they never did." He quotes Prof. Augustus de Morgan and Von Gebler in corroboration, "whom none will accuse of any bias in favor of the papacy." The former says ("Motion of the Earth," English Cyclopedia): "It" (the case of Galileo) "is the standing proof that an authority which has lasted 1,000 years was all the time occupied in checking the progress of thought." Cardinal Newman (Apol. c. v.) contends that Galileo's condemnation proves the opposite of any implacable opposition of the Church to scientific progress and enlightenment, since it "is the one stock argument."

Among other important articles are those on "France" (13 pp.), by George Goyau, followed by an even longer one by René Doumic, a French Academician and literary critic of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, on "French Literature," from the Roman invasion of Gaul down to the present time; "Germany" (33 pp.), by Arthur F. J. Remy, of Columbia University, New York City; "Saint Francis of Assisi," and the "Fioretti" of that gently human soul, which are rated as "the most exquisite expression of the religious life of the Middle Ages";



FREDERICK LANDIS,
Author of "The Glory of His Country."

"Gregory (I.) the Great"; the "Gregorian Chant"; "Frederick (I.) Barbarossa"; the "Gallican Rite"; and "Gothic Architecture," a lengthy and ably presented exposition of the subject, by Ralph Adams Cram, president of the "Boston Society of Architects" (a Protestant, by the way). This is profusely illustrated with two

ALEXANDER IRVINE,
Author of "From the Bottom Up."

full-page plates, 15 cuts, and several plans of the more celebrated examples of this eminently ecclesiastical style, of which the Cathedral of Chartres is "the most nearly perfect, both in the conception and in the details of its working out."

Among the artists included in Volume VI. are "Hyppolyte Flandrin," who was, in his painting, one of the *petits prédicateurs de l'Evangile;* the frieze of "The Procession of Saints," in the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, in Paris, being his masterpiece; "Francia," "Ghirlandaio," "Gozzoli," "Giordano," and "Giorgione," whose Castelfranco altar-piece is given—"one of the two most perfect paintings in existence," according to Ruskin. Among the biographies, there is that of Patrick Sarsfield Gilmore, that enterprising bandmaster; a graceful tribute to Irish-American ability, as the reading of it will prove that employing cannon as an "instrument" in Coney-Island band-concerts was not his most brilliant achievement. He raised his band to the dignity of interpreting Bach, Handel, Schumann, Wagner, and Liszt, and was a factor in the musical education of the country.

It is interesting to read that Gerson (b. 1429), the mystic theologian, is wrongly credited with the authorship of the "Following of Christ," but was one of the first to acclaim the supernatural vocation of Joan of Arc, whom the Church has very recently proposed to the "veneration of the faithful." Also, to learn that the first to receive all the sacerdotal orders within the limits of the thirteen original "States" "was a scion of one of the oldest, wealthiest, and most illustrious families of Russia, Prince Demetrius Gallitzin." He spent 41 years in missionary work in the Alleghanies, where he had bought much land for a Catholic settlement, Loretto. On his grave there to-day stands a bronze statue of him, donated by Charles M. Schwab.

In Volume VII. there are several articles showing the interest the Catholic Church takes in the North-American Indian. There is one on "The Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions," instituted to serve as intermediary between them and the United States Indian Office. Cardinal Gibbons and the Archbishops of Philadelphia and New York were among its incorporators, and the Hon. Charles J. Bonaparte its legal advisor. Father Arthur Edward Jones, a Canadian Jesuit, treats of the "Hurons," and 11 pages are devoted to the "American Indian," by Mr. James Mooney, of the Bureau of American Ethnology, Washington.

Other notable contributions are "The Gunpowder Plot," by a London Jesuit, John H. Pollen; "Iceland," and "Icelandic Literature"; "Hypnotism," "Heredity," "Indifferentism and Individualism"; a lengthy article on "India," by Ernest R. Hull, editor *The Examiner*, Bombay; Gutenberg, the inventor of printing, and St. Ignatius of Loyola, founder of the Society of Jesus, or the "Jesuits." He was born only a few years after Martin Luther, and the "missions" in life of these contemporaries were singularly opposite. The rebellious Augustinian monk was the Father of Protestantism, altho the son outran the sire, while the myriads brought into the Catholic Church by the Jesuit missionaries are the result of the Spanish cavalier's conversion to a life of sanctity in the Catholic Church. This is one of the striking contrasts history loves. The article on "Guilds" should be mentioned.

Among other fascinating biographies is that of Isaac Hecker, a Catholic convert of New York City, who founded the "Institute of St. Paul the Apostle," whose

(*Continued on page 654*)

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A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 652)

clergy are known more familiarly as "the Paulist Fathers." It is an entirely American community, whose recruits are converts. They live in community, but have no vows of poverty or obedience. That of chastity is involved in ordination to the priesthood. Hecker and Orestes Brownson are among the greatest minds which have accepted Catholicity, in the United States.

George Healy, one of America's best portrait-painters, is characterized by his biographer, Prof. Leigh Hunt, of the College of the City of New York, as "remarkably facile, enterprising, courageous, and industrious." Among his celebrated sitters were Pius IX., Lincoln, Grant, Webster, Calhoun, Hawthorne, Prescott, Longfellow, Louis Philippe, Marshal Soult, Gambetta, Thiers, Lord Lyons, Liszt, and the present Queen of Rumania; not to mention his painting, "Webster's Reply to Haine" (1851), which hangs in Faneuil Hall, Boston, and has 130 portraits in it! Healy's work ranks well, it may be added, even to-day.

Woman also has her place in the biographies, for we find Mme. Guyon, that perturbing mystic whose "Quietism" proved so eminently disquieting, not only for herself, but for her friends, among whom she counted Fénélon and Mme. de Maintenon. Successive bishops invited the mystic lady to leave their dioceses: she embroiled Fénélon and Bossuet, and incurred the animosity of Louis XIV., who had no taste for novelties in religion. Her writings were formally censured, and she was confined for seven years in the Bastile, retiring, when released, to a village where she spent the dozen remaining years of her life in silence and isolation, Fénélon remaining her friend to the last.

It will be seen how various is the appeal of "The Catholic Encyclopedia," not only an accredited authority in points of controversy, and illuminative in its presentation of matters of importance, but it dignifies by a touch of erudition such modest themes as "Bishop's Gloves," "Hair," "I H S," "Grace at Meals," "Symbolism of the Fish," "Funeral Pall," and the like.

Clark, Ellery H. The Carleton Case. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 345. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Co.

Cosenza, Mario Emilio. Translated from the Latin with a Commentary by. Petrarch's Letters to Classical Authors. 12mo, pp. 208. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. $1.09 postpaid.

Godoy, José F. Porfirio Diaz. Pp. 253. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.

This biography of Mexico's capable President constitutes a political history of the country for the last three decades. It would seem that everything of note accomplished in that time has been traceable to this one man. Of undoubted executive ability, his simple but strenuous personality has been largely responsible for Mexico's present commercial prosperity and her high standing among the nations of the world.

Diaz early identified himself with the Liberal party when entrance into politics meant armed struggle with the opposing

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faction. He next distinguished himself in the war of French intervention. His presidential career began in 1877, and with few lapses he has been Chief Executive up to the present day. There is little doubt of his reelection this year, altho his desire to retire to private life has made him a somewhat unwilling candidate for the honor. Cordial relations between Mexico and the United States have been cemented by a visit of Diaz to the United States; also his meeting with President Taft on the frontier last year. Besides a chronological record of Diaz's public life, certain chapters are devoted to his private life. The book is written from a favorable view-point throughout, and the author evidently agrees with Senator Root, who once said, "I look at Porfirio Diaz, the President of Mexico, as one of the greatest men to be held up for the hero-worship of mankind."

Gordon, George A. The Great Assurance. 12mo, pp. 31. Boston: The Pilgrim Press. 50 cents net.

Gray, David. Mr. Carteret and Others. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 218. New York: The Century Co. $1 net.

Grenfell, Wilfred T. What Life Means to Me. 12mo, pp. 32. Boston: The Pilgrim Press. 50 cents net.

Hall, Alfred B., and **Chester,** Clarence L. Panama and the Canal. Small 4to. Illustrated. New York: Newson & Co.

The authors of this small volume aim to present, as a book for supplementary reading in schools, a history of the canal enterprise from the beginning down to the present time. The record, which actually starts with Columbus and other Spanish explorers, is written in attractively clear and simple language with careful regard for historical accuracy. Even the adult mind will find the book an agreeable one to take up. The illustrations are fine. Rarely do we see better half-tone work in a book intended for general circulation.

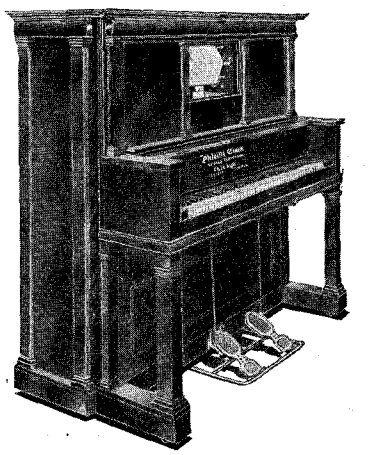
Harriman, Alice. Songs o' the Olympics. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 70. Seattle: Alice Harriman Co. $1.

Higgins, Myrta Margaret. Little Gardens for Boys and Girls. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 153. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.10 net.

Hill, Frederick Stanhope. The Romance of the American Navy. 8vo, pp. 395. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50 net.

Mr. Hill, late of the United States Navy, has long been a student of American naval history and is known as an attractive writer on the battles by sea carried on at various periods by our war-ships. By the term "navy" he means not only national vessels, but the large body of privateers who carried the American flag. In the War of the Revolution the vessels built or bought by the Government amounted to 63. The privateers numbered 792. Thirty thousand prisoners were captured

MELVILLE CLARK



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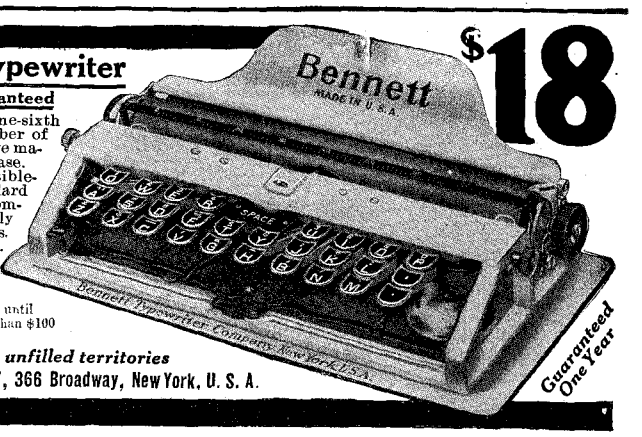

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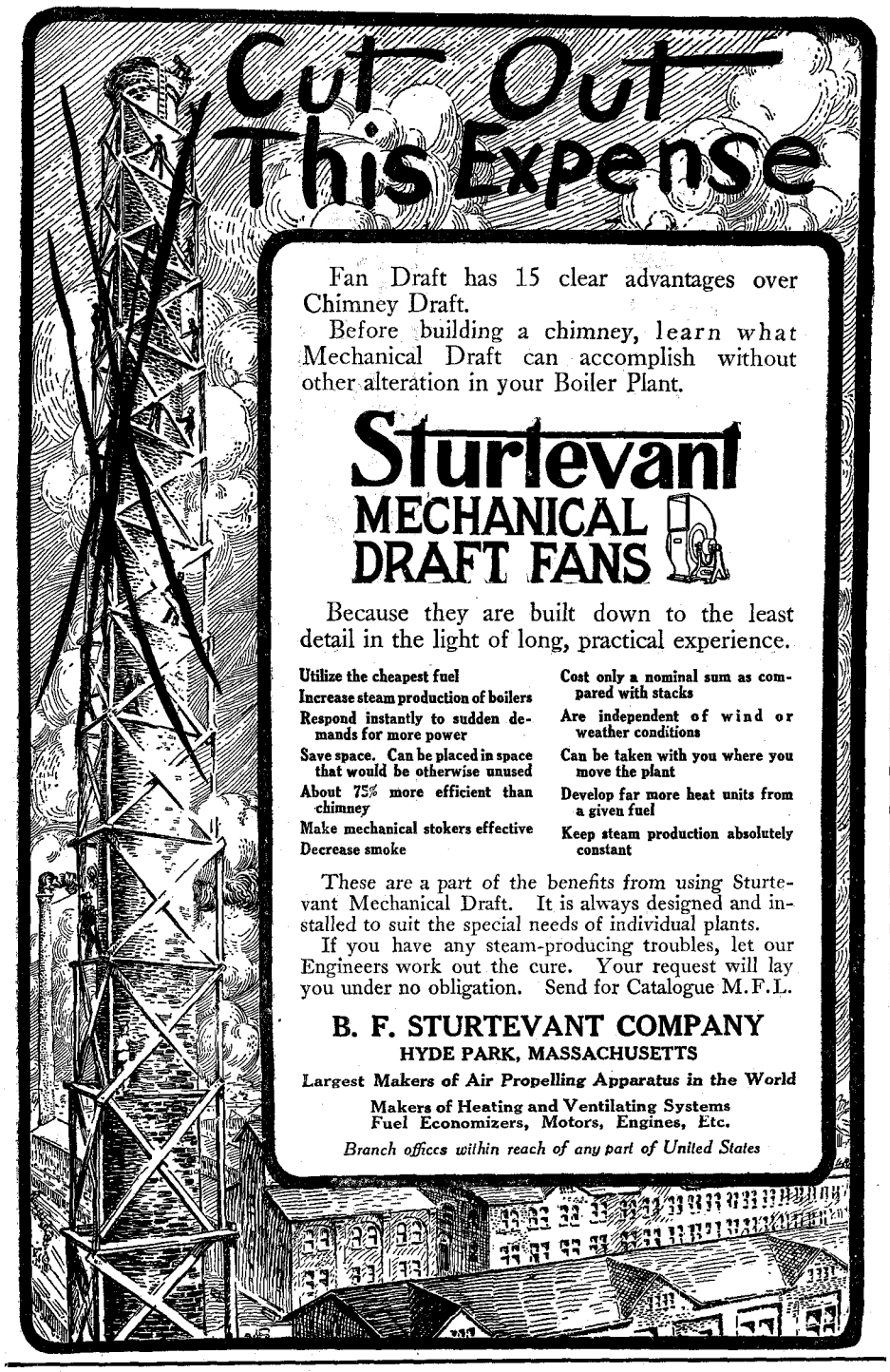

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by privateers in the War of 1812. These privateers were the terror of the seas traversed by British merchantmen, and we think Mr. Hill was right in including their exploits in the annals of the "American Navy." At any rate, we are glad that they have at last found the place in history which they so richly deserve.

We do not generally realize how important a part in the Wars of the Revolution and 1812 was played by the comparatively feeble navy of the United States. But the true story of the service began with the career of Commodore Joseph Barney and the still more illustrious John Paul Jones. The War of Secession was taken part in by this writer, who served under Farragut. Naturally, he gives a good account of the duel between the *Monitor* and the *Merrimac*, and of the *Kearsarge* and *Alabama*. Recent naval events come in for an interesting treatment up to the building of the *Oregon*. The book is highly interesting, being well written and fully illustrated.

Hivkman, Stella Hadley. Selected and Arranged by. The Golden Treasury from Gifted Minds. 12mo, pp. 106. New York: Broadway Publishing Co.

Hodge, William Henry. Intuitive Perception. Presented by a New Philosophy of Natural Realism. In accord with Universally Accepted Truths. 8vo, pp. 477. Lancaster, Pa.: The Wickersham Press: $1.50.

Houllevigue, L. The Evolution of the Sciences. 12mo, pp. 317. New York: D. Van Nostrand Co. $2 net.

Hutchinson, Woods. The Conquest of Consumption. 8vo, pp. 140. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1 net.

This is the latest, freshest, and most concise verdict hitherto delivered on the curability of consumption. The author is a well-known specialist and begins his work with a "Message of Hope." It is an eminently practical treatise. Dr. Hutchinson tells us what happens to the bacillus of tuberculosis in the body; what are the weapons with which to subdue the enemy—fresh air, proper food, sunlight—"the real golden touch." He shows the consumptive how to be idle intelligently; what climate is best for the sickly lung. One great advantage of the work is its freedom from technicalities, and ease and directness with which this physician informs the consumptive and his friends exactly what to do. His ideas about the "camp in the country" as the ideal place for the cure of the consumptive are most convincing, and the illustrations which he furnishes—"Diagram of Tent," "Temporary Porch for Home Treatment," "Temporary Porch with Awning Protection," "Well-protected Temporary Porch," "Sleeping-Porch on Veranda Roof," etc., are businesslike and eminently practical. He appends the price of all these structural expedients. The work is conspicuous for its brevity, and covers with remarkable completeness every question as to the "Conquest of Consumption" in the individual or the community.

Irvine, Alexander. From the Bottom Up. Pp. 304. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

"My life," says Mr. Irvine, "has been at times such a tempest and at other times such a calm, and between these extremes I have failed so often and my successes have been so phenomenal that the world would not believe a true recital of the facts, even tho I were able to write them." His biog-

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raphy is certainly an unusual one, not always smooth and connected, but so teeming with the "big" things of life that they fairly crowd one another in the telling. An ignorant Irish farm-hand, worker in the mines of Scotland, marine in the British navy, preacher, Bowery missionary, Socialist, and author—these are among the phases of the writer's exceptionally strenuous and eventful life.

It is in connection with his work as "lay minister" of the Church of the Ascension, New York City, that Mr. Irvine has perhaps attracted the greatest attention. He has taken the initiative in inaugurating a series of after-meetings Sunday evenings at which the addresses are largely of a Socialistic nature and intended to bring all sorts and conditions of men together. They have become a feature of the city life, calling forth the sneers of some, the admiration of others, and the misrepresentation of still a third class. Mr. Irvine is an avowed Socialist, and if the true definition of that much discust term be, as he states, one who has a passion for the regeneration of society, then he holds an undisputed claim to the title. He is fearlessly frank and speaks with an authority that would never have been his had he not climbed "from the bottom up."

Mr. Irvine's literary ventures have been at the suggestion of Jack London. The latter probably realized that these vivid pictures of real life would hold the reader's attention without any trouble. They surely possess this important requisite, but in the present case are told in too fragmentary and abrupt a manner to be wholly pleasing.

Irwin, Will. The History of Mystery. An Episode in the Career of Rosalie le Grange, Clairvoyant. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 252. New York: The Century Co. $1.15 net.

Jamieson, Guy Arthur. In the Shadow of God. 12mo, pp. 282. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1 net.

John the Unafraid. 16mo, pp. 128. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

Kenilworth, Walter Winston. Psychic Control Through Self-Knowledge. 12mo, pp. 341. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $2.

Kirkham, Stanton Davis. "Resources." An Interpretation of a Well-Rounded Life. 8vo, pp. 236. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25 net.

This work is really an essay on happiness as it can be obtained by the ordinary individual in the commonplace circumstances of existence. It is not intended to educate discoverers of poles, or inventors of new machines, or the investigators of obscure domains of science. It is simply what we may safely call a guide-book to comfort and self-respect. It is, of course, an elevated and elevating treatise, the study of which might enable the student to improve his solitude and silence as well as the more active part of his life with advantage to himself and the fellow creatures with whom his lot is cast.

Konta, Annie Lemp. The History of French Literature. 8vo, pp. 505. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.50 net.

There are few things more disappointing than to look over a modern French history of French literature, such as that, for instance, of Demogeot. There are gaps and omissions which sometimes amaze the reader. It would seem as if, as the Germans first discovered Shakespeare, so foreigners are best adapted to criticize a native literature as Jusserand has so admirably done in the case of English literature. These remarks apply very definitely to the History of French Literature before

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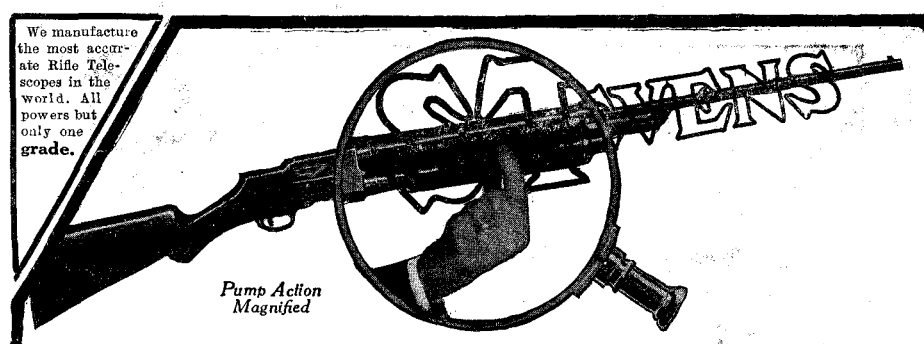

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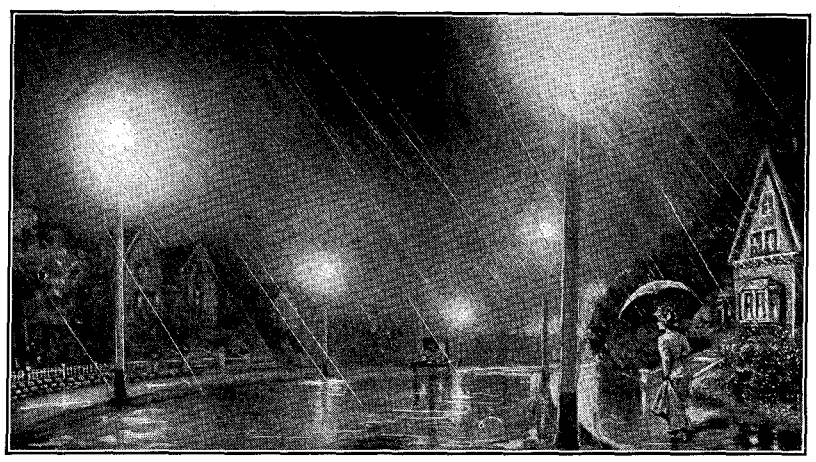

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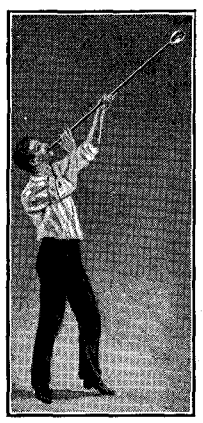

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Landis, Frederick. The Glory of His Country. Pp. 226. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

In this little volume we have a pleasing story of the rise to local fame of Philip Daniel, a young country lawyer and politician, interwoven with his endeavors to win the love of his ideal, the "Incomparable." The simple characters of the small Ohio town are true to life, and especially good are the political scenes incidental to Daniel's nomination and election to Congress.

The real characters of the story are, however, old Milton Shanks and his lifelong and true friend, Colonel Hardy. Altho the relations of the two up to the very climax of the story contain an element of mystery, the ending clears everything up satisfactorily, if unexpectedly. It is shown how one may truly serve his country without fighting, even in time of war. The stanch old patriot, Milton Shanks, early gains the love of the reader and this in turn becomes reverence when the full extent of his nobility is made known. After his death, as the Colonel and his young friend Daniel stand beside the wasted frame of the old man, the latter asked, "Colonel, do people always look so small—afterward?" "No," answered the other, "not all—once in a while a gentleman dies and his soul is so large that you miss it."

As a novel, the story is not only interesting, but clean, and as a reminder of one's duty, it can not fail to awaken the desire of every reader to do his utmost for "the glory of his country."

Mathews, Shailer. The Social Gospel. 16mo, pp. 166. Philadelphia: Griffith & Rowland Press. 50 cents net.

Matthews, Brander. A Study of the Drama. 8vo, pp. 320. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.50 net.

The American playwright is gaining an enviable reputation in Europe as well as throughout this continent, and the coming writers of plays will find the work before us a thoroughly complete and scholarly history of their craft, theoretical as well as historical. Professor Matthews is well known for his dramatic papers in our serial literature. He systematizes his knowledge of the drama in this excellent treatise which is rendered more complete by the very interesting illustrations, 14 in number. The Appendix contains suggestions

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for study and bibliographical suggestions, and the index is full and valuable.

Meakin, Frederick. Function, Feeling, and Conduct. An Attempt to Find a Natural Basis for Ethical Law. 12mo, pp. 276. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50 net.

Michelson, Miriam. The Awakening of Zojas. 12mo, pp. 268. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.

Mitchell, S. Weir. The Comfort of the Hills, and Other Poems. 16mo, pp. 98. New York: Century Co.

Morice, Rev. A. G. History of the Catholic Church in Western Canada. From Lake Superior to the Pacific (1659–1895). 2 vols. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 362, 414. Toronto: Musson Book Co. $5.

Pegorini, Alberto. Gli Americani nella vita moderna osservati da un italiano (Americans in Modern Life). 12mo, pp. 448. New York: Francesco Tocci, 520 Broadway. $1.25.

Phillpotts, Eden. The Thief of Virtue. 12mo, pp. 45c New York: John Lane Co. $1.50.

Podmore, Frank. Telepathic Hallucinations: The New View of Ghosts. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 128. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. 50 cents net.

Rashdall, Hastings. Philosophy and Religion. 8vo, pp. 189. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents net.

This is one of those eminently unpretentious books, in the series "International Theological Library," whose "authors have been chosen for their eminent ability in the departments assigned to them." The present work is not intended for philosophers or for those who are just entering upon the study of philosophy. It is, however, well calculated to meet the needs of educated people who wish to find a basis for religious belief and personal religion. The bibliographical references are rich and helpful, and the brevity of the work does not detract from its comprehensive completeness.

Remensnyder, Junius R. The Post-Apostolic Age and Current Religious Problems. Pp. 333. Philadelphia: Lutheran Publication Society. $1.25 net.

In matter, erudite; in style, marked by the author's well-known clarity and directness, and breathing throughout a spirit of reverence toward the things revealed in the Scriptures and echoed by the fathers, this work presents the historical Jesus from the lips of witnesses who lived nearest to his time and who were best fitted in character and office to convey and hand down the substance of his teaching. The author has lent a modern flavor to his pages by his treatment of the "New Theology," miracles, and modern healing, which is not the least valuable part of the work. The book is up-to-date as well as back-to-date in its fidelity to sources.

Rice, Cale Young. Many Gods. 16mo, pp. 107. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

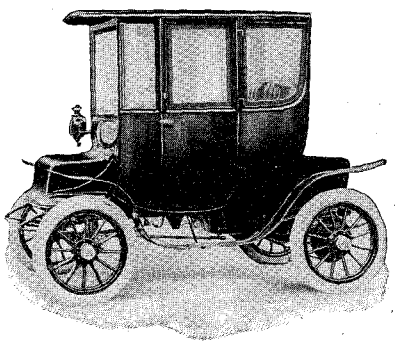
Richter, Julius. A History of Protestant Missions in the Near East. 8vo, pp. 435. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. $2.50 net.

Saunders, Marshall. The Girl from Vermont. The Story of a Vacation-School Teacher. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 248. Philadelphia: Griffith & Rowland Press. $1.25 net.

Seaman, Augusta Huiell. Jacqueline of the Carrier Pigeons. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 302. New York: Sturgis & Walton. $1.25 net.

Selbie, W. B. Aspects of Christ. 8vo, pp. 280. New York: Hodder & Stoughton (George H. Doran).

The principal of Mansfield College has opened a new vein in the gold mine of Christology, and in dealing with the Founder of Christianity as the ideal of the ages, shows how this ideal adapted itself to the needs of the various eras. Thus we have the Christ of the Reformation and the Christ of to-day, as well as the Christ of St. Paul and the Christ of St. John. The several chapters are so many sermons delivered at Emmanual Congregational



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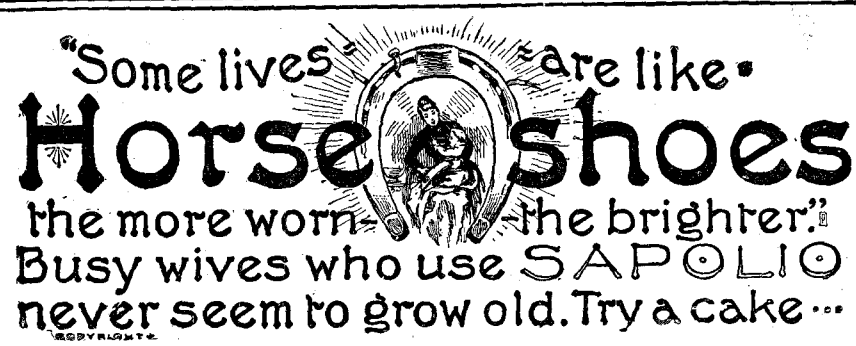
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Church, Cambridge, and are worthy not only of being printed, but of being read by churchmen of whatever denomination.

Smith, Marion Couthouy. The Road of Life and Other Poems. 16mo, pp. 52. Seattle, Wash.: Alice Harriman Co. $1.

Smyth, Newman. Modern Belief in Immortality. 16mo, pp. 93. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents net.

Stephens, James. Insurrections. 16mo, pp. 55. New York: The Macmillan Co. 40 cents net.

Stephenson, Henry Thew. The Elizabethan People. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 412. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $2 net.

Stoddard, William Leavitt. The Life of William Shakespeare Expurgated. 8vo, pp. 80. Boston: W. A. Butterfield.

Stoddart, Jane T. The New Socialism, An Impartial Inquiry. 8vo, pp. 271. New York: George H. Doran Co. $1.75 net.

Sturgis, Russell. A History of Architecture. Vol. II. 4to, pp. 448. New York: The Baker & Taylor Co.

This posthumous volume of Mr. Russell Sturgis' monumental work has been printed from the manuscript which he left behind him, and in every way bears the impress of his artistic genius and learning. The author is still occupied with the builders of the past. He begins with a chapter on India and Southeastern Asia and takes the reader from the cave-temples of Karli to the marble shrines of Mount Aba and the fortress palace of Gwalior. He explains the origin of the curved roof in Chinese architecture and describes the magnificent arched gateway leading to the Hall of Classics. Pointing out that Japan derived her architecture from China, he instances the Bird Wall at Nikko and the famous mausoleum at Tokyo. After a short sketch of Persian architecture he discusses the Romanesque style as a result of decline in classical art. This leads him to a description of pagan and Christian basilicas, churches of the radiate plan and of the Byzantine style. The chapters on Moslem architecture are particularly interesting as introducing the reader to the little-known wonders of architectural construction in Syria, Egypt, Africa, and Spain. The later Romanesque churches of Italy and the Romanesque churches of Southern and Central France prepare the way for the wonders of Amiens and of Notre Dame de Paris. Some notice is taken of the Norwegian style of architecture and of later Italian Gothic.

The multiplicity of subjects comprized in this volume, and the flood of beautiful illustrations preclude anything but a brief and to some extent superficial treatment of the various topics. As far as we have been able to verify it, the instruction conveyed is accurate and the rationale of the work correct. The connection between the dome and the arched roof, between wood and stone construction, between Eastern and Western ideals is most intelligently dwelt upon, and the book must be looked upon as a mine of suggestive information.

Sulzberger, Mayer. The Am Ha-Aretz. The Ancient Hebrew Parliament. A Chapter in the Constitutional History of Ancient Israel. 12mo, pp. 79. Philadelphia: Julius H. Greenstone. 75 cents net.

Tappan, Eva March. European Hero Stories. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 249. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 65 cents net.

Tennyson, Alfred. In Memoriam. Pp. 184. New York: Sturgis & Walton Co. $2.

This tasteful volume is a most appropriate contribution to Tennyson centenary literature. Many of Tennyson's exquisite lines may now be as well applied to him as to Arthur Henry Hallam, whose death was the occasion of the poem, one of the

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noblest memorials in the English language. There are four stanzas to the page, enclosed in decorative borders. Twelve full-page illustrations in soft sepia tones, many of them classical in design, give an artistic and sympathetic interpretation to the familiar lines. The art work is by Clara M. Burd. The text is in heavy, easily read type and the gold-and-brown binding pleasing in its simplicity.

Tiffany, Esther Brown. The Tocsin: A Drama of the Renaissance. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 72. San Franscisco: Paul Elder & Co.

Turrill, Sherman M. Elementary Course in Perspective. 12mo, pp. 71. New York: D. Van Nostrand Co. $1.25 net.

Van Vorst, Marie. The Girl from His Town. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 327. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Co.

Waugh, Frank A. The Landscape Beautiful. A Study of the Utility of the Natural Landscape, Its Relation to Human Life and Happiness, With the Application of These Principles in Landscape Gardening, and in Art in General. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 336. New York: Orange Judd Co. $2 net.

Weale, B. L. Putnam. The Human Cobweb. A Romance of Peking. 12mo, pp. 469. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

White, Grace Miller. Tess of the Storm Country. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 365. New York: W. J. Watt & Co.

Whitman, Stephen French. Predestined. Pp. 464. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Felix Piers, the central figure of this novel, starts out in life with decided literary tastes, but the handicap of an unworthy moral inheritance. In his efforts to become a great author, the better impulses of his nature war continually with his inborn tendencies, with the result that every struggle finds him the loser. His life is shaped largely by four women—a married temptress, a stage adventuress, a stupid, domestic creature, and his ideal, whose love he loses before he realizes its worth. He runs the gamut of all human experiences possible. The title of the novel strikes a despairing note at the start and the impression thus gained deepens rather than lessens as the successive grades of mental and moral degradation are described. But while the climax is early surmised, the implied suggestion that Piers is wholly irresponsible is neither elevating nor convincing. The book claims to be a study of New York life. It is, to a certain extent, of that feverish, garish phase of metropolitan existence that calls forth the query of the pessimist, "Can any good thing come out of New York?"

The story is well put together; indeed so well is it done that the reader wonders why the ability of the author has not been put to better use. The tone of the novel is far from wholesome and its cleverness hardly a sufficient excuse for its having been written.

Whitmore, Clara H. Woman's Work in English Fiction. From the Restoration to the Mid-Victorian Period. 12mo, pp. 309. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25 net.

Williamson, C. N. and A. M. Lord Loveland Discovers America. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 392. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.20.

Wright, Emily Dudley. The Child in our Midst. Pamphlet. Pp. 22. New York: Cochrane Publishing Co.

Wright, Emily Dudley. The Psychology of Christ. 16mo, pp. 105. New York: Cochrane Publishing Co.

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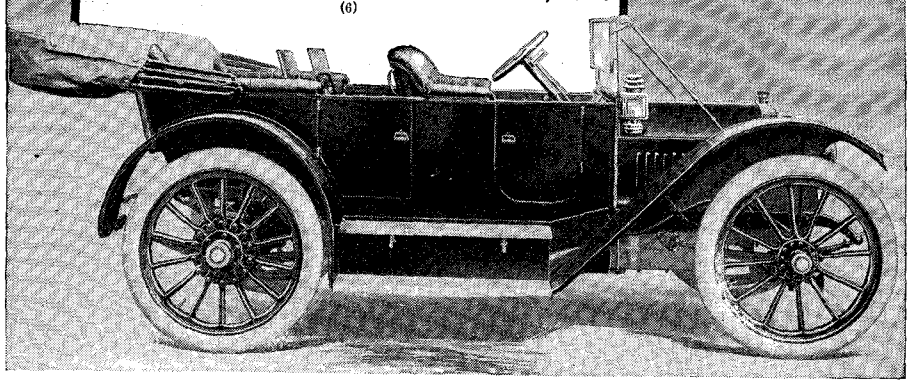

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CURRENT POETRY

Our magazine poetry to-day is largely made up of short lyrics, brief flights of song, seldom beyond a verse or two in length. A probable explanation of this lies in the rather humiliating fact that a nice assorted lot of lyrics from three to six inches in length serve splendidly as tail-pieces to fill in those chinks that are bound to occur in the best-regulated periodicals. But, after all, a little song wings its way to the heart more quickly and rests there longer than some pretentious epic, and it is read and remembered long after the epic has been retired to the select and cultured oblivion of a five-foot shelf.

The following poems have been taken from this month's periodicals. Of those that are quoted, "Old Susan," from *The Spectator*, deserves a careful reading, because it is such a clear-cut illustration of the selective principle in art—not a line too much or too little and each phrase telling in the final vivid result. As Thomas Nast, the cartoonist, modestly remarked, "It's very simple—it is all in knowing just where *not* to put a line!"

Old Susan

BY WALTER DE LA MARE

When Susan's work was done she'd sit,
With one fat guttering candle lit,
And window opened wide to win
The sweet night air to enter in;
There, with her thumb to keep her place,
She'd read, with old and wrinkled face,
Her mild eyes gliding very slow
Across the letters to and fro;
While wagged the guttering candle-flame
In the wind that through the window came.
And sometimes in the silence, she
Would mumble a sentence audibly,
Or shake her head, as if to say,
"You silly souls, to act this way!"
And never a sound from night I'd hear,
Unless some far-off cock crowed clear;
Or her old shuffling thumb should turn
Another page; and rapt and stern,
Through her great glasses bent on me
She'd glance into reality;
And shake her round old silvery head,
With—"You—I thought you was in bed!"
Only to tilt her book again,
And rooted in Romance remain.

Mr. Witter Bynner gives us a pleasant and fanciful poem in *Harper's*. The mists to him are the spirits of departed Indians who pass their former haunts again on silent, ghostly moccasins.

Ghosts of Indians

BY WITTER BYNNER

Indian-footed move the mists
From the corner of the lake,
Silent, sinuous, and bent;
And their trailing feathers shake,
Tremble to forgotten leapings;
While with lingerings and creepings
Down they lean again to slake
The dead thirst of parching mouths,
Lean their pale mouths in the lake.

Indian-footed move the mists
That were hiding in the pine,
Out upon the oval lake
In a bent and ghostly line
Lean and drink for better sleeping . . .
Then they turn again and—creeping,
Gliding like the fur and fins—
Disappear through woods and water
On a thousand moccasins

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It is conceivable that a man should risk his life to obtain food and drink, but we are apt to forget his complete and cheerful willingness to die for an *abstract idea*, and each new example of this form of idealism shocks the imagination with fresh surprize. Elsa Barker, the "poet-laureate of the North," touches on this subject in the following poem quoted from *Hampton's*.

The Song of the North Pole Flag

By Elsa Barker

I am the banner of earth's farthest goal!
Can any gaze on me and doubt man's soul
  Is mightier than the armies of despair,
And older than the star that guards the Pole?

The youngest of all banners, I have made
The loneliest journeys, glad and unafraid;
  I know the crags where hungry horrors crawl,
And with the wild wind demons I have played.

Love made me in the smiling earlier years;
But I was cut with destiny's cold shears
  From fabrics woven on fame's iron loom,
And I am stained with time, with sweat, and tears.

In the beginning I was meant to be
Only the nation's emblem; then, round me
  New meanings were assembled, and I stand
Now as the ensign of man's sovereignty.

For every star—some stab of adverse fate;
My crimson stripes are bands of love and hate
  That have been loosened, and my field of blue
Is the long Northern night wherein we wait.

Then gaze upon the wounds. For I have left
Fragments of me in many an ice-fringed cleft;
  Marking the desperate highway step by step
Are glory's shrines—and portions of my weft.

At last I waved on earth's last mound of white,
And triumphed in the radiant, frosty light;
  For only he who leaves himself behind
Shall stand with God upon the utmost height.

A poem from *Harper's*, brief, but full of the wisdom that comes by suffering alone.

Wise

By Lizette Woodworth Reese

An apple orchard smells like wine;
  A succory flower is blue;
Until Grief touched these eyes of mine,
  Such things I never knew.

And now indeed I know so plain
  Why one would like to cry
When spouts are full of April rain—
  Such lonely folk go by!

So wise, so wise—that my tears fall
  Each breaking of the dawn;
That I do long to tell you all—
  But you are dead and gone.

There are broken hints of beauty in this little fragment that appeared in *The Saturday Review*.

In Romney Marsh at Sunrise

By Herbert Trench

O were the deep fields of the heaven
  Beneath our feet like these—
Could we surmount the shade of Death
  And his all-shaking seas—
Were mortal feet forever meant
  From life to life to run
Through a million-dawned firmament
  Breaking from sun to sun—
How well with thee were I content
  For soul's companion!
Only with thee and beauty blent
  Always to journey on!

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Wm. Miller, Capitalist and Land Owner, Vinton, Ia.
H. B. Lichty, Manufacturer, Waterloo, Iowa.
Hon. James W. Good, Congressman, 5th District of Iowa, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Judge Franklin C. Platt, Waterloo, Iowa.
John Lorenz, Banker, Vinton, Ia.
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And others, all prominent in their individual walks of life.

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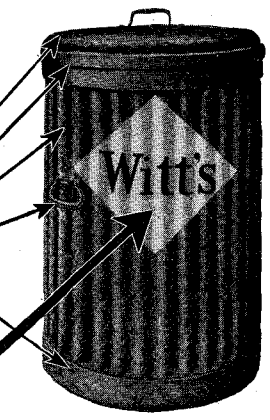

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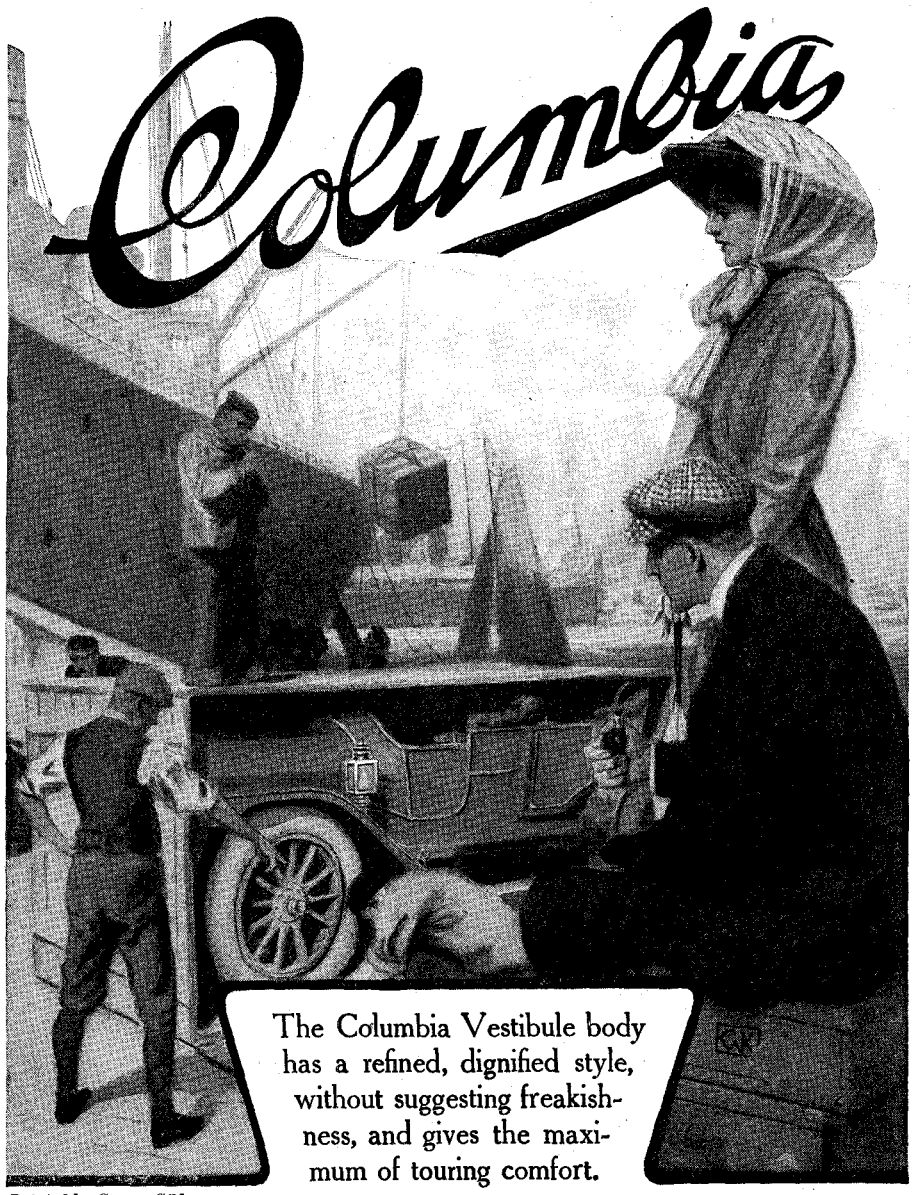
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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

FILIBUSTERING IN CUBA

COLONEL LIONEL R. STUART WEATHERBY, British Consul at Nome, Alaska, is a wanderer, according to a representative of the New York *Sun*, who was talking with the Colonel when the latter was in New York City recently. He has been in Alaska several years, and likes it better than the tropics, altho he has explored the headwaters of the Amazon and fought and filibustered for the Cuban insurgents. He says he is keeping quiet for the present in regard to his South American explorations, but tells the following story of an adventure during the last Cuban insurrection:

I was in charge of a filibustering expedition in the *Horsa*, a little fruit steamer, and took a lot of rifles and ammunition down there for the rebels. One night we ran up near the southern coast, but when we made out a vessel which the Cuban major with me said was a Spanish gunboat we made off shore again. Next night we came back and came in sight of a black cloud which the major said was the island and we prepared to land our cargo in boats. A field-piece was the most important part of the outfit, and I got that and the ammunition belonging to it safely into the first boat, and told the major to hold on until the last boat left. Well, after a few of the other boats had been loaded, the steamer started away and I pulled in our hawsers and found they had been cut. The *Horsa* afterward arrived in Jamaica, was found to have arms on board, and was sent up here with her captain, under arrest.

We found ourselves in a predicament. What we were told was land turned out to be only a cloud, and instead of being a couple of miles off shore we were fully thirty. To make things worse, a storm came up and we spent the night pitching up and down. We couldn't see the stars, and so could not make out which way to steer. The crews of the other boats threw their cargoes overboard, except one that was commanded by a colonel. Next morning we could not see land at all. I had put a tarpaulin into the boat to cover the gun, and we rigged this up as a sail, and using this and the oars we made for where we thought the land was. As we had been told we were so near the land we had not put any water or food into the boat, and on the second day the man upon whom we depended to show us the way to Gomez's camp went mad and tried to kill several of us, so we had to tie him up. We made out land on the second day, and rowed for all we were worth, and that night, the moon being clear, we hove in sight of what seemed the entrance to a beautiful bay.

All at once two men-o'-war appeared, coming out of the opening. It was the harbor of Santiago. I immediately ordered the tarpaulin down and the men and I got under it, hoping that as we thus presented almost a flat appearance upon the water we would not be noticed, and we were not, tho one of the warships passed within 500 yards of us before turning east. The other turned west. As soon as they got far enough away we changed our

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course and rowed along the coast until we found a bit of beach. There we buried the field-piece and the breech-block in sand and brush, destroyed the trail, and, running the boat out to sea, stove a hole in her.

We were all pretty weak, but I made the men go to sleep while I started to do sentry duty. I strolled up and down and must have gone to sleep while walking, for suddenly I came up against a rock that was sticking up out of the sand and thought I had run into a Spaniard. At daylight we started out over the hills looking for water, but found none until three o'clock of that afternoon, when reaching the top of a little range, we looked down and saw a beautiful stream at our feet. We rushed down to drink, but the water was salt.

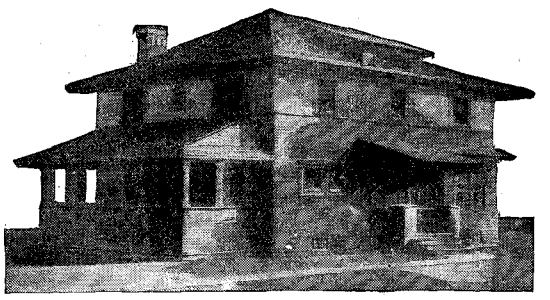
Well, I told the men to lie down, placing them in a strategic position, and, telling them to fight if the Spaniards came, started off alone to find water. In half an hour I came across a friendly Cuban, who quickly got us out of our distress.

This was in '95. I fought down there with the insurgents until '98, but it was poor fighting. Fully 80 per cent. of the victories we were credited with we won by our superiority of foot-power. We really ran away. We had to run because our men had no arms.

ADVENTURES OF ABRUZZI

LEADER of a record-making Polar expedition, the man who has in his Himalayan mountain-climbing reached the highest point yet attained by man, daring sportsman, and learned scientist, Luigi Amedeo, Duke of the Abruzzi, does not need to fall back upon his royal birth to establish his claim to a high place among the world's men of action. Writing of him in the April *McClure's*, René Lara and Franz Reichel agree that there is no princely figure more sympathetic and attractive; and they "feel tempted to add that there is none more enigmatic." He is looked upon as a grave and singular spirit who has grown up under the spell of Nature's mysteries and the complex problems of science. Indeed, "he seems to have been reared in the school of silence, in the solitude of the great snowy peaks, and to have brought back a reflection of their melancholy." Yet he is above all things a man of action, a sportsman in the fullest sense of that word, and a "voluptuary of a special sort, who delights in the inward joys that peril, faced and conquered, affords him." And besides all this, he is learned without pedantry, simple and democratic in his manners.

The writers go on to relate some of the Duke's exploits in the Arctic and among the misty mountain tops of Central Africa



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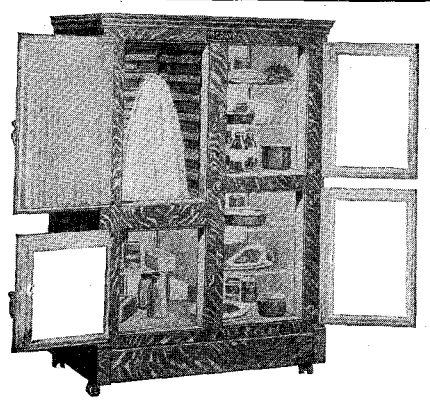

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and the Himalayas. He once heard Henry M. Stanley say that he wished some one would thoroughly explore Mount Ruwenzori, a great mysterious peak in the gigantic mountain mass of Equatorial East Africa, whence the Nile takes its source. The Duke made up his mind to undertake the task. Leading a carefully equipped expedition, and taking among his companions Captain Cagni and two experienced Alpine guides, Petigax and Ollier, on May 29, 1906, he reached Fort Portal, situated "at the gateway of the mysterious mountains." Reducing his caravan, he went on from here to Bujongolo, "an eagle's eyrie perched at a level of 12,350 feet above the sea," arriving on June 6, greatly in advance of the caravan.

In order to outstrip it, he had made a forced march that displayed strikingly his physical endurance. The path that he followed was full of water and slime, and the Duke sank in it up to his knees; under the slough his feet encountered stones, bits of wood, became entangled in creepers, struck against rotten tree-trunks; in order to keep from falling and becoming mired in the uncertain and decomposed soil, he was forced to cling to the thorny underwood, and to advance by leaps from stone to stone. To crown all, it was raining—one of those formidable equatorial rains of such violence and force that it seemed as if the sky were emptying itself upon the earth; from the gigantic bamboos, heather, and ferns—from all the plants beneath which the Duke prest forward, running rather than walking—there streamed a continuous, enormous shower-bath. Muddy, drenched from head to foot, the Duke never slackened his headlong, feverish march, and, sustaining by his example his more intrepid companions, he reached Kichuchu, where he decided to make a halt, and establish a camp for rest, under the shelter of a wall of rocks. While the porters were arriving, one by one, fatigued and worn-out, the Duke, indefatigable, marvelous in his dash and energy, a genuine chief, prepared the halting-place, directed the installation, and himself aided in the work beneath a downpour which did not slacken.

The native porters, unaccustomed to harsh climates, were at the end of their strength, benumbed, shivering with cold, and had to be sent back. But on the morrow, almost at daybreak, the Duke gave the remainder of the caravan the signal for departure, and the forward march was resumed—a march as difficult, as exhausting as before. The way led over slopes so steep that all hands, the Duke, his companions, and the natives, had to proceed on all fours, like animals, clinging with hands and feet to the infrequent creepers and to the still more infrequent bushes, until, at last, they reached a plateau upon which opened a valley filled with a huge, strange, and impressive forest.

"It was a diabolical forest," says the Duke of the Abruzzi; "it had a flavor of dreams and nightmare; it seemed to be the work of some tremendous theatrical decorator who, for the exigencies of an extraordinary and luxurious stage-setting, had imaged a forest at once fantastic, magnificent, and ignoble. Over the ground, thickly strewn with the rot of centuries,

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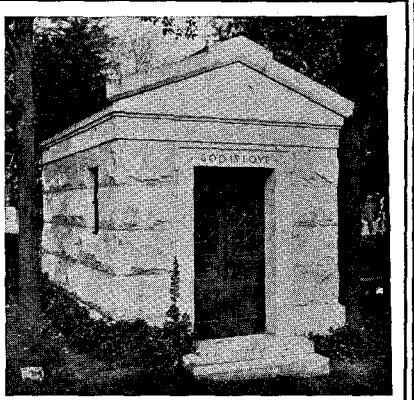

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ran a high forest heather. We advanced beneath terrifying trees, whose trunks and branches were covered with thick mosses, which hung down in long beards, imparting to the plants a strangely contorted aspect; they seemed to be swollen, laden with tumors, affected by a gigantic greenish, yellowish, reddish leprosy. There was not a leaf on the branches, and yet the air was dark because of the interlacing of dead tree-trunks overhead, entangled in the most inextricable fashion possible, covered with viscous, slippery, noxious mosses. I had never before, and I have never since, traversed so impressive a forest; I had the feeling that I was marching through one of those prehistoric forests which marked the evolutions of the earth, and which, composed of a primordial vegetation, died in one of those monstrous decompositions whence sprang the beds of coal." . . . . .

At Bujongolo the camp was pitched, and the period of intrepid climbing began. Without counting reconnoitering expeditions and repetitions of the ascents for the purpose of duplicating experiments and comparing observations, the Duke of the Abruzzi, between the 10th of June and the 10th of July, scaled sixteen peaks, the lowest of which approached within six hundred and fifty feet that giant of the Alps, Mount Blanc. . . . Each day was marked by its own effort and its own exploit.

The most stirring was that on which, during a march of three days pushed with irresistible ardor, beneath rain, through storm and tempest, the Duke of the Abruzzi, who was accompanied by Petigax and Brocherel, set his conquering foot, at last, upon the highest peak of Ruwenzori.

The first of the twin peaks was reached after an exceedingly difficult climb through thick fogs. To the other peak two paths presented themselves—

One was long and easy, but it involved their descending again to the valley and deferring the victory to another day; the other was short but perilous, running along the almost perpendicular wall of the glacier, and surmounted by a formidable cornice.

Silently the Duke listened to his guides as they set forth the advantages and inconveniences of the two roads, and the dangers of the second. Then, without uttering a word, indicating his decision by a gesture only,—a decision which might end in his death in the solitudes of ice, where, ever since the earth had been revolving on its axis, no man had come, as yet—he pointed to the shortest way:

"That one!"

The guides, without hesitation, immediately stript themselves of their sacks and of every useless object; they would pick them up on their return, if possible; and the ascent began at once.

In the fog, Petigax led the way; the little band went straight to the wall of ice, without the slightest hesitation, for the smallest error, the smallest deviation led, on the right hand and the left, to unfathomable abysses.

Petigax, the Duke, and Ollier advanced upon a slope so steep that they were vertically one above another. With great blows of his ax Petigax hewed footholds in the ice, hoisted himself from step to step, followed by the Duke, upon whom rained down the shower of ice-chunks. In this

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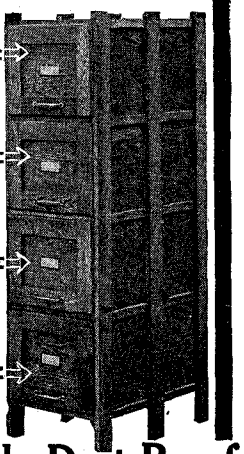

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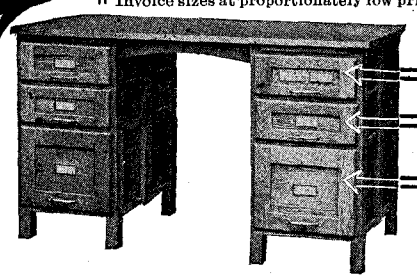

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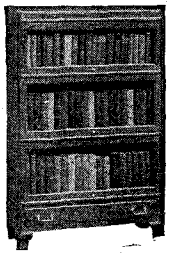

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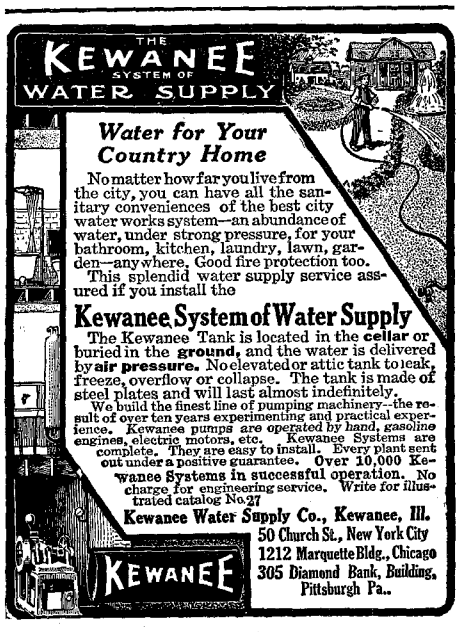

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manner the Alpine climbers reached the base of the overhanging cornice, which they must pass round in order to reach the sharp-pointed summit. Glued to the wall of ice, advancing slowly and surely upon a dizzy slope, they found, at last, a narrow indentation, six and a half feet in height, which permitted of their attacking the summit.

Slowly Petigax chopped in the ice a broad shelf, upon which the Duke first, and after him Ollier, rested themselves before the final climb.

Then Ollier made a buttress of himself, took on his robust shoulders his comrade Petigax, who, planting his ax in the ice, used it as a crampon with which he hoisted himself upon the conquered ridge. Victory!

"We had emerged from the fog," says the Duke of the Abruzzi. "Round about us everything was resplendent with light; beneath our feet was outstretched an extraordinary sea of clouds, above which, driven by the wind, ran light little spirals of an ashy white; opposite us, all sparkling, myriads of crystals flamed dazzlingly. The spectacle was one of sublime grandeur."

Then, drawing from his bag the Italian flag, with its three vivid colors, which bore, embroidered upon it, the motto, "Dare and Hope," which Queen Margherita of Savoy had solemnly and with emotion given to him at his departure, the Duke triumphantly unfolded it, and planted it on the proud summit of conquered Ruwenzori.

The Duke's last great effort, "the supreme jewel of heroic career," was his last year's Himalayan climb. Tho he failed to reach the summit of Shogolisa, he succeeded in breaking the world's mountain-climbing record. After long days of toilsome and monotonous climbing, he had reached a height of 23,075 feet. Sending back the guides who had followed him thus far, he remained there for a day and a night, "and at daybreak on the morrow—that is, on July 17—he set off again toward the summit for his last effort, having with him Petigax and the two Brocherels."

It was eleven o'clock in the morning, and the small and valiant band had ascended 1,300 feet, when the fog, which had been growing more and more dense, stopt their march. The four men, who appeared to be directing their path toward heaven, and who might be hurled into the unfathomable abyss at any moment by a gust of wind or the crashing down of an avalanche, came to a halt and waited patiently. It was then three o'clock in the afternoon. For three hours they waited, motionless, lost in the mist, on the dizzy slopes of the unknown colossus. Silent, barely able to make out each other's figures, they hoped for clearing weather. They no longer saw anything, either heaven or earth.

The fog grew more and more dense. The three children of the mountain gazed at the Duke, who was grave and silent. With his sight he tried to pierce the thick mist, to catch a glimpse of that peak which he felt to be so close, and which was hiding itself. Vain hopes! It was impossible to go on, they could see nothing, the whole mountain seemed to vanish in a grayish uni-

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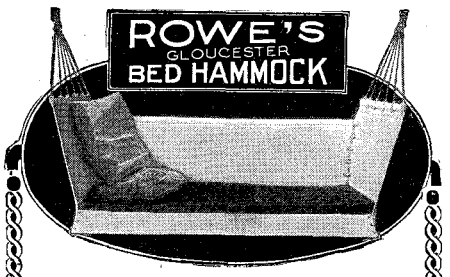

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formity, the cold was intense. The Duke was forced to yield to the invincible hostility of Nature.

Very tranquilly, in his calm voice, renouncing all his hopes, the Duke said simply, "Let us descend."

And in a single march they performed the return journey, a great sorrow in their hearts. They were four marches distant from the camp installed at the foot of the Bridepeak, where their companions were encamped and waiting for them.

"Well, Your Highness?" they asked him anxiously.

"Barometer 308," he replied, which was the approximate equivalent of 24,375 feet.

Luigi Amedeo of Savoy had beaten the world's record of mountain-climbing. . . . . .

But if one were to think that he is satisfied, one would prove that he was ill acquainted with the Duke. The Mountain has defied him, and Luigi Amedeo of Savoy must already be dreaming of making a fresh and final assault upon it, faithful to his motto, "Dare and Hope."

TREED BY AN ELEPHANT

MR. J. B. AURET, of the Eldorado Mine in Rhodesia, tells in *The Wide World Magazine* (April) of a day's hunting which ended in the hunter's being "treed" by bigger game than he was looking for. Altho he had heard that there were several herds of elephants roving about the country, he thought nothing of it, and left his heavy "express" rifle at home. Before the day was over he had cause to repent this sin of omission. We read:

I had a very good day's sport, securing about as much for the pot as it was convenient for my Mashonas to carry. I was returning homeward, well pleased with myself and the world in general, when suddenly my boys, with a cry of "Miwei!" (the Mashona cry of extreme alarm—"The mad elephant!"), vanished into the long grass as if they had been spirited away.

The Mashona is the most cowardly African native I know of, but at that moment I really envied them for their smartness in bolting. It did not take me more than a second to realize the position I was in. Just ahead, regarding me with vicious eyes, was an immense bull elephant—and there was I armed only with a double-barrel shot-gun, the heaviest load in which was an S.S.G. charge, which would only have exasperated my powerful foe without doing him any more damage than knocking the dust out of his hide.

I took one glance at the great brute; then I, too, turned and fled at my best speed. Fortunately, I knew of a footpath which led to an old disused shaft, over which there was a good, substantial head-gear, and also a large "dump" of rock, both of which might afford me a safe refuge. I made straight for the place, and finding the head-gear nearest, and consequently handiest, I scaled it with the agility of a monkey, nor did I draw breath till I reached the top. I had not long to wait, for a break in the forest soon brought to view the clumsy-looking old veteran. There could be no doubt that he was after me; he came along with a heavy, swinging, swaying stride. His right tusk, snapt off

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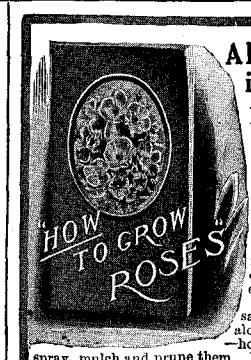

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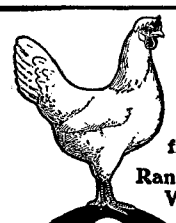

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about the middle, gave him an appearance which was as grotesque as the leer in his pig-like eyes was forbidding. Straight to the foot of the head-gear he came, while I watched him anxiously. It did not take him long to "sum up" the situation, and he proceeded to business at once, in a manner which gave one the idea that he had come there by appointment to do what he intended. Placing his trunk round one of the stout supports of the head-gear, he took a cautious but powerful grip on it. He was going to try to pull the head-gear down! I felt more anxious than ever, for tho the structure appeared very massive it was not new, and I was well aware of the terrific strength an infuriated elephant can exert.

Pausing for just a second or two, the great brute gave a tremendous heave and tug, which made him utter a short grunt. Evidently, however, he had not studied Molesworth's "Engineer's Handbook," to find out the strain in elephant-power it would require to shift a thirty-foot head-gear made of heavy timber and bolted with massive iron bolts, for the structure, to my vast relief, did not move in the slightest. Again he tried, taking a better hold with his trunk, and carefully arranging his huge feet on the rubble scattered about the ground. Once more he failed, and with a short, impatient, trumpeting noise he let go. Next he turned his attention to my gun, which in the scramble to get up I had left at the foot of the head-gear. This he caught hold of with his trunk by the muzzle, and after a preliminary flourish in the air brought the weapon down with a crash against the heavy timber, the blow splintering the stock into matchwood; he then held up what was left of the weapon at the length of his trunk. Having surveyed it critically, he must have come to the conclusion that it was not a finished job, so he laid the barrels carefully and with mathematical precision in the center of the footpath, and proceeded to do a sort of cake-walk upon all that was still left of my fifteen-pound gun. From his point of view that dance was a great success, for he managed to flatten out the barrels to the shape of a piece of hoop-iron.

Pausing at last for a rest, and cocking an evil eye up at me, he trumpeted loudly to the rest of the herd to come up and see how nicely he had got me "up a tree," beaming the while with evident satisfaction on the destruction he had wrought upon a weapon which I believe he must have known instinctively meant death to him, if used in the right way.

The herd were not long in turning up to gaze at what to them must have appeared to be an interesting but dangerous specimen of the apes they have so often seen in their wanderings through the forest. Judging from the murmuring discussion which seemed to be going on among them, I should not be surprized if they were speculating on how I had come to lose my tail, which they would otherwise have expected to see twisted round the timbers of the head-gear, as an extra anchorage and security. I counted some thirty odd adults in the herd, of whom seven or eight were old "tuskers," the remainder being young bulls and cows; there were also a number of calves, but these being so intermixt with the rest it was difficult to tell how many there actually were

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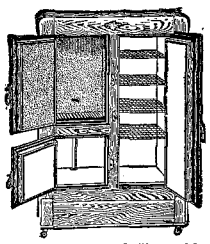

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When you were engaged
Why not now?

of them. The herd—viewed from my point of vantage, perched on the top of the head-gear—presented a grand spectacle, and one I am never likely to forget, but I can assure the reader that it was with feelings of unfeigned joy and relief that I at last heard the leader trumpeting his command to the rest of the community to move on, and saw the whole band move slowly and ponderously away.

By this time the sun had already set, and as the moon was about to rise I waited until I was no longer able to hear the cracking and snapping of the branches, as the herd moved rapidly forward on its night march through the dense forest, before I ventured down from my eyrie and made my way home. I have had a good deal of adventure and experience in this country in the way of hunting for big game, but this is the first time I have been "treed" by a rogue elephant.

GRANT'S BEARDS

WHILE *most photographs of* General Grant show him wearing the familiar close-cropped full beard, there is one showing him with the chin clean shaven. Then, too, there are war-time pictures of Grant which display "a full beard apparently ambitious of reaching his waist line," as Mr. E. J. Edwards puts it, writing in the New York *Evening Mail*. This writer quotes pretty good authority for the statement that the style of Grant's beard depended upon his wife's wishes. We read:

"How did your father happen to change his beard so markedly from time to time?" I asked his son, Gen. Fred. D. Grant, when the latter was on a recent visit to New York. The General smiled in an amused manner.

"Before father became a colonel in the Union Army," he said, "he had contracted the habit of wearing a rather close-cut, full beard, and it was his habit to trim it himself about once every two weeks.

"But when on the campaign that led to the surrender of Fort Donelson, he found that it would be wise for him to reduce his personal baggage to the minimum, and so, among other things, he discarded the scissors with which he had previously trimmed his beard, and he was obliged to let it grow.

"By the time Fort Donelson surrendered it was a pretty long beard, and the artists of the pictorial newspapers did not exaggerate its length in the sketches that they made of father.

"After that campaign was over, father went to St. Louis upon a brief furlough to visit mother. The minute she saw him she objected most strenuously to his long beard, and father, almost as soon as he had heard her objection, hunted up a barber and had his face shaved clean.

"But mother, who had grown accustomed to seeing him with a close-cropped, full beard, objected also to his having no beard at all, and the upshot of the matter was that father promised to let his beard grow again and to take with him wherever he went in the war a pair of scissors so that he could himself keep his beard close cropped.

"After that, all through the war, he was

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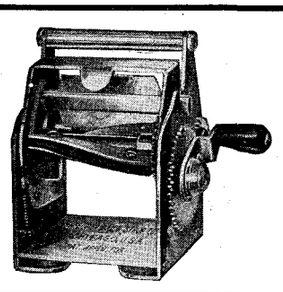
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accustomed about once every two weeks to stand before a little glass hung up on his tent-pole and clip his beard somewhere near to the shape liked by mother.

"Years later—either when he was President or a little after, I am not sure which, at this moment—mother became very anxious that father should sit for a profile photograph. He had never had a profile picture taken. All that had been made of him represented him in full face, or possibly with his head slightly turned to one side or the other.

"'But,' said father, when mother appealed to him to sit for a profile, 'it is impossible to take a good profile of any one who is wearing a full beard. If you want a profile picture of me, I must have my chin shaved.'

"'Well, do that by all means,' said mother, greatly pleased over the prospect of securing the likeness she so much desired.

"So father called in a barber, who shaved his chin and trimmed the beard on each cheek rather closely. Then a profile photograph was taken, and soon after, father permitted his beard to assume its customary shape."

Again Gen. Fred. Grant smiled in an amused manner.

"I well remember," he concluded, "that at the time it was a mystery to many persons why father should have started out to wear side-whiskers when his face had become familiarly known to every one as that of a man who wore a full beard, close cropped.

"You see, they did not know, as we of the family did, that in the matter of the style of his beard father always acceded to the wishes of mother."

THE SECRETARY'S SMOKE

KING ERNEST AUGUSTUS of Hanover, *Harper's Weekly* relates, hated tobacco as much as did James I. of England. But the King's Secretary, General Von Düring, was an inveterate smoker. He had to smoke, and yet His Majesty must not be offended. So the General had to go through a fumigatory process. This was the way he worked it:

Half-past nine was the General's hour of morning attendance. Five minutes before that time four servants stood in the passage leading to the anteroom. One held an old horse-soldier's cloak with a slit behind; one held a red-hot shovel with a long handle like a warming-pan; one held a decanter of water and a glass and a bottle containing a colored liquid; and one was there to hold the papers and to take the pipe the General smoked down the passage to the very last moment.

Number one then covered the old Secretary's shoulders with the threadbare and stained cloak, which had gone through the Peninsular War and which was now buckled tight about the neck. Number two poured some incense into the hot shovel and inserted it between the General's legs through the slit in the cloak behind. The process was continued for a minute or two till the old man was nearly stifled. Then number three, from the decanter in his hand, poured out a glass of water, of which the General took a hearty gulp, rinsed his mouth, and spat

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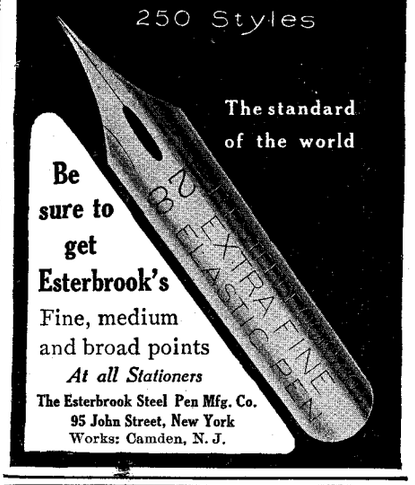
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Freeport, L. I., Nov. 29, 1909. Enclosed check for bottle "Save-the-Horse." Every horseman around here thought horse was incurable, but don't think so now. Here is what I have done with "Save-the-Horse," and some of these cases were cured two and three years ago, as you know, and are cured to-day. In fact I am not afraid to undertake any case without the guarantee.
The first case was a grey mare with bone spavin, over three years' standing. So lame everyone thought she would never go sound again. In six weeks' time she did not take a lame step. Let her to the Freeport Golf Club every week day.
The next case was a fine blooded horse with ringbone, belonging to a friend. In two months' time he did not take a lame step.
Also cured a Polo Pony who was hardly able to get out of the stable, both hind legs affected with the worst bone spavin I ever saw. Bought him for ten dollars, and everyone said I would have to saw off his legs and have new ones made. The whole hocks were affected. He had been fired and blistered three times. I used "Save-the-Horse," and in ten weeks' time you would not know that he had ever been spavined, except for the marks of the firing iron. Have also cured a fine saddle horse of thoroughpin. Will be glad to see anyone regarding these cases. CARL DARENBERG.
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the water out on the carpeted floor; then he threw off his cloak, seized his papers and letters from number four, and rushed steaming into the King's presence as the various clocks struck the half-hour.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Easy for Him.—TOMMY'S MOTHER—"Why aren't you a good boy, like Willie Bjones?"
TOMMY—"Huh! It's easy enough for him to be good; he's sick most of the time."—*Philadelphia Record.*

Reproach.—"If you had had the tiniest bit of love for me you would never have married me!"—*Witzige Blaetter.*

"Tell it Not in Gath."—THE CANVASSER—"Is the head of the house in?"
MR. WEAK—"Sh! speak low; I'm the head of the house."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Winning a Derby.—MISS YANGKIE—"And what has Lord Chichester done that you think him so interesting?"
LORD DE FENDUS—"He won a Derby, y' know."
MISS YANGKIE—"How lovely! On an election bet?"—*Cleveland Leader.*

Saving His Life.—A story is told of an Englishman who had occasion for a doctor while staying in Peking.
"Sing Loo, gleatest doctor," said his servant; "he savee my lifee once."
"Really?" queried the Englishman.
"Yes; me tellible awful," was the reply; "me callee in another doctor. He givee me medicine; me velly, velly bad. Me callee in another doctor. He come and give me more medicine, make me velly, velly badder. Me callee in Sing Loo. He no come. He savee my life."—*Birmingham (England) Post.*

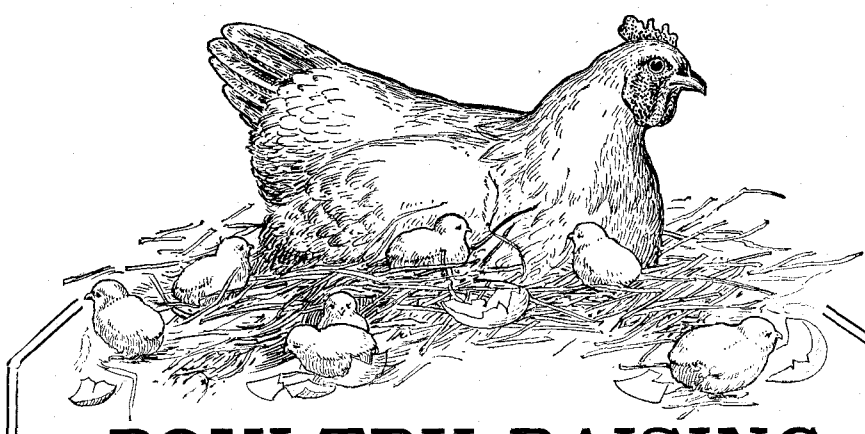
And the War was On.—MRS. X. (quarreling)—"And what would you be now if it hadn't been for my money?"
MR. X. (calmly)—"A bachelor, my dear."—*Boston Transcript.*

The Laggard's Limit.—SHE—"But why is it that you get engaged so often, Mr. Jones?"
HE—"Because I haven't the courage to marry."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Colossal!—"I want a few colored illustrations of beets and tomatoes."
"Life size?" inquired the artist.
"Catalog size," replied the seedsman, with a significant smile.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

The Hour-glass.—NELLE—"Is that fellow of yours ever going to get up the courage to propose?"
BELLE—"I guess not—he's like an hour-glass."
NELLE—"An hour-glass?"
BELLE—"Yes—the more time he gets, the less sand he has."—*Cleveland Leader.*

Not Loud, but Deep.—VILLAGE CONSTABLE (to villager who has been knocked down by passing motor-cyclist)—"You didn't see the number, but could you swear to the man?"
VILLAGER: "I did; but I don't think 'e 'eard me."—*Punch.*



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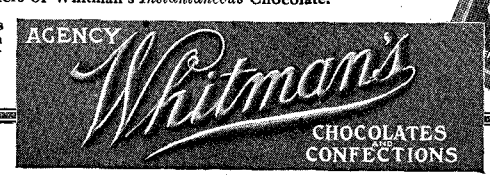

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A pure Havana filled cigar for two cents

Among the millions of cigars sold there is so much *gross misrepresentation* about *Havana Tobacco* that we propose putting our pure Havana filled Santa Gloria *to test.*

In the making of our *Yara Specials* (higher priced), in which every particle of the filler is grown in and imported from Cuba, there are **Havana Cuttings**—*not scraps.* From these is made our **Santa Gloria** with a clean, well cured Connecticut wrapper. No scraps. No dust. Just the wrapper and pure Havana. Exact size of illustration. Rolled by experts—in an immaculately clean, airy, sanitary factory—a factory which bears the closest inspection of the public—everybody—to whom it is open the year 'round.

Santa Glorias

Prepaid Box 50 $1.00

Panatela Shape—*not* a Stogie—4⅝ ins. Long—Pure Havana Filled

Santa Gloria is a quickly rolled cigar—not expensively finished—not a rough stogie. Just like the illustration. But for smoke—a genuine, pure Havana smoke—you can't approach **Santa Gloria** anywhere in price.

Tobacco growers the world over, have unsuccessfully tried, time and time again, to duplicate Havana tobacco—using the same seeds, same plants.

"Seed" Havana or transplanted Havana, in any shape or form, never had, cannot have that genuine natural Havana **flavor, taste, aroma.** It takes the sun, soil—the peculiar climate conditions of Cuba—found tropical nowhere else in the world.

The fact cannot be dodged that there is actual and gross misrepresentation about Havana tobacco among the millions of cigars offered—in stores and by mail. But here is real Havana, grown in and imported from Cuba. Our 50 years of honorable business dealing is back of that statement.

We guarantee, absolutely, to refund your purchase price (no matter where you buy them—from your dealer or us) if a single Santa Gloria is ever found different from our representation.

Ask your dealer for **Santa Gloria.** Ask about our standing in the tobacco world.

Or, send a dollar bill to us direct for box of 50, prepaid. State color wanted.

R. & W. Jenkinson Co.
1173 Liberty Ave. Pittsburg, Pa.
50th Year—600 Employees

Fair but Stormy.—A gentleman boarded the Karori car at Kelburne Avenue. Recognizing a friend on one of the seats, he nodded pleasantly, and then said: "Well, what do you think of the weather?" "Oh, horrible!" was the reply. "And how is your wife to-day?" "She's just about the same, thank you!"—*New Zealand Free Lance.*

Exercise Good for It.—Asked the Progressive Woman of the Beauty Culturist: "Don't you think women should exercise the suffrage?"

"Certainly. My method will increase it two inches."—*Puck.*

Hard to Choose.—"Edward," said the teacher, "you have spelled the word rabbit with two t's. You must leave one of them out."

"Yes ma'am," replied Edward; "which one?"—*Catholic News.*

Joy in the Jungle

The lion lolls in the jungle
And combs his tangled mane,
As he lazily blinks
And cheerfully thinks
It will never come back again.

The rhinoceros rolls in his wallow
And grunts in his sloppy lair,
As he loudly blows
And really knows
It has gone away from there.

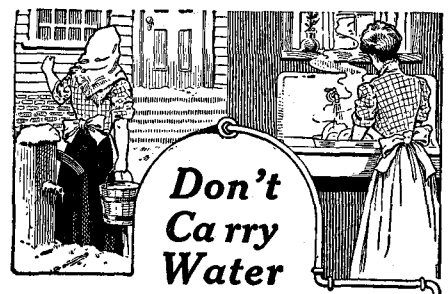
The elephant strolls at his pleasure
Through the still and leafy wood,
And he shakes his fat
Since he's certain that
It has disappeared for good.

The hippopotamus splashes
The sedgy swamp to a foam
As he learns with joy
From a nigger boy
It has struck the trail for home.

The camelopard stretches his larynx
And lets loose a grateful whoop
That knocks out the blues
When he hears the news
It has really skipt the coop.

There is rest all over the jungle;
In the open and in the lair
They are lying around
With their ears to the ground
To hear when It lights elsewhere.

—*New York Sun.*



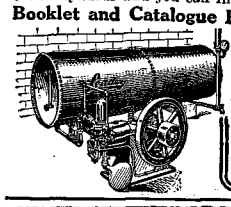
Don't Carry Water

You need never carry another pail of water or even go out of the house on stormy days. Put running water in your home—in the kitchen—bathroom—toilet—and have an adequate supply in the barn for watering stock—washing carriages, harness—for the lawn, garden—or for protection against fire—besides. A

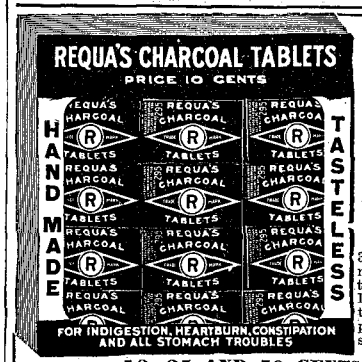
Leader Water System

makes this possible. It eliminates the unsightly elevated water tank that freezes in Winter—or dries out in Summer. The compressed air in a ***Leador*** Steel tank does all the work; in your cellar or buried in the ground it cannot freeze, and it solves the water problem forever. A complete system costs $48.00 upwards and you can install it yourself, if you like.

Booklet and Catalogue Free—Simply send a post card request today and the booklet, "How I Solved the Water Supply Problem," and complete catalogue will come by return mail.



Leader Iron Works
3802 Jasper Street
Decatur, Ill.
Room 838 15 William St.
New York City



Clear the Complexion

Sweeten the Breath

Whiten the Teeth

Established 30 years. Our name guarantees quality. Don't accept the carelessly prepared substitute.

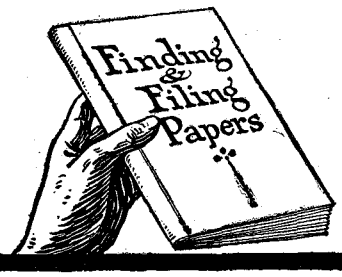
10, 25 AND 50 CENTS

If not found at druggists, sent by mail on receipt of price.
REQUA MFG. CO., 1197 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Costs Little to start.

MEN AND WOMEN

Write to-day for our new big 32-page free booklet and learn how to grow mushrooms for big profits in cellars, stables, sheds, boxes, etc. Markets waiting for your crop. Previous experience unnecessary. We make and sell the best spawn and teach you our methods free. **National Spawn & Mushroom Co., Dept. 37, Boston, Mass.**



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It describes the various methods for filing correspondence, papers, catalogs, bills and all kinds of loose sheets or forms—shows how to make your filing system effective and economical in its operation—describes a perfect

Globe-Wernicke Filing Equipment

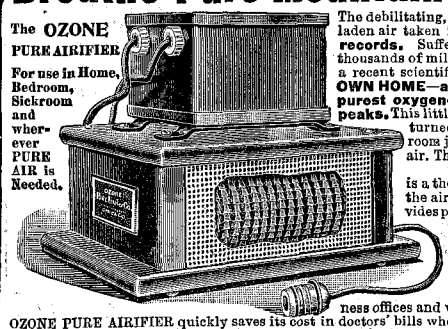
for a model sales department sending out 100,000 letters a year, and explains how this volume of mail can best be handled for a period of three years. It tells how to make your filing system a vital part of the machinery for producing you more business—how to turn it from an expense item into a money-maker. Write today for Book V-810

The Globe-Wernicke Co. Cincinnati, U. S. A.

Breathe Pure Mountain Air in Your Own Home

The **OZONE PURE AIRIFIER**

For use in Home, Bedroom, Sickroom and wherever PURE AIR is Needed.



The debilitating, health-sapping, disease-breeding effects of fetid, impure, germ-laden air taken into the human lungs, are constantly in evidence in **mortality records.** Sufferers from the many ailments having origin in impure air, travel thousands of miles to breathe the **OZONE** of the mountains and pine forests. Yet a recent scientific invention enables **everyone to have—RIGHT IN THEIR OWN HOME—air constantly as pure, refreshing and exhilarating as the purest oxygen-filled atmosphere of the "piney woods" and mountain peaks.** This little apparatus is operated by electricity (ordinary lighting current)—turned on or off by pressing a button—and "ozonizes" the air of the closest room just as an electric storm purifies and fills with oxygen the out-door air. The

OZONE PURE AIRIFIER

is a thorough and effective **atmospheric purifier** (no matter how bad the air)—and invigorates and stimulates body and brain. It quickly provides perfect ventilation and destroys infectious germs and bacterial life.

From the standpoints of **health** and **hygiene** it is **endorsed** by the **highest medical** and **scientific authorities**—being recommended as a preventative and corrective of such diseased conditions as **catarrh, asthma, hay fever, bronchitis, lagrippe, weak lungs, anaemia, nervousness, insomnia,** etc. A thoroughly tested and demonstrated success—now in use in business offices and workrooms of many of the largest establishments in the U. S. The OZONE PURE AIRIFIER quickly saves its cost in doctors' bills where used in the home—conserving the health of **every member of the family.** Write for illustrated catalogue, price list and descriptive matter, endorsements, etc., and plan of placing for **liberal trial.**

THE OZONE PURE AIRIFIER CO., 310 RAND McNALLY BLDG., CHICAGO, ILL.

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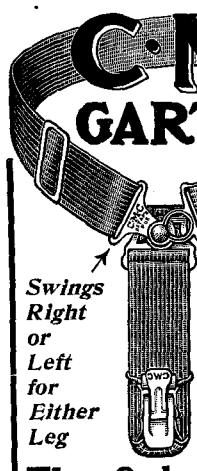

Swings Right or Left for Either Leg

Swivel Catch
Adjusts itself to every motion by the swing of the swivel.

C·M·C Clasp
Neatest and smallest. Cannot unfasten or slip.

The Only Garter Without Objections

Men prefer it because it will not tear the stocking and will not bind the leg

25 cents will convince you

The best dealers have them, or **sample pair by mail.** Send your dealer's name and 25 cents.

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REAL ESTATE TITLE BONDS earning 6% PLUS 1/2 OF EXCESS PROFITS

on a centrally located fireproof business property in **SEATTLE.** Write for Folder "H."

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"Get the Pleasure Without the Poison" Trade Mark Reg.
The Pipe They Let You Smoke At Home
Looks and colors like meerschaum. Absorbs the nicotine and keeps on tasting sweet. You never had such an enjoyable smoke.
Order 3 or More Today.
H. MENCES
The Smokers' Friend
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40c Three For **$1.00** Sent Prepaid Anywhere Money Back If Not Satisfactory

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THE New York Mortgage Co.'s "**First Mortgage Trust Bonds**" *will be found, upon investigation,* the most solid form of investment, offering the same facilities, advantages, security and income, whether your capital amounts to $10 or $10,000. Our Bonds and Mortgages on Improved New York City and Suburban Real Estate yield investors.

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and have an absolute guarantee from this Company as to payment of both interest and principal when due.

These "Trust Bonds" are secured by first mortgages deposited with the Windsor Trust Co. of New York, and held by them for the protection of bond-holders.

Issued in amounts of $100 and multiples thereof. Cashable at holder's option upon short notice. Payments of $10 and upwards will be received by the company at any time to suit the convenience of investors. Interest begins at once and is payable semi-annually.

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Free Booklet giving full particulars, address

NEW YORK MORTGAGE CO.

DEPT. C, 1475 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

A Use for Boys.—The ever-burning question, "What shall we do with our boys?" seems to be satisfactorily answered in the following advertisement, which appears in the window of a Farringdon Road butcher's shop: "Wanted, a respectable boy for beef sausages."—*London Tribune.*

No Place for It.—An Irishman visited a tuberculosis exhibit, where lungs in both healthy and diseased conditions were displayed preserved in glass jars. After carefully studying one marked "Cured tuberculosis lung," he turned to the physician and said:

"Perhaps it's because Oi'm Irish, but if ye cured th' patient, how could ye have his lung in a bottle?"—*Lippincott's.*

A Short Cut.—"How did that man come to be regarded as an authority on the tariff? He never imprest me as much of a student." "No," answered Senator Sorghum. "He didn't spend his time reading books or theorizing. He found out what his constituents wanted, and got it."—*Washington Star.*

His Objection to Baedeker.—Grant Allen relates that he was sitting one day under the shade of the Sphinx, turning, for some petty point of detail, to his Baedeker.

A sheik looked at him sadly, and shook his head. "Murray good," he said, in a solemn voice of warning; "Baedeker no good. What for you see Baedeker?"

"No, no; Baedeker is best," answered Mr. Allen. "Why do you object to Baedeker?"

The sheik crossed his hands and looked down on him with the pitying eyes of Islam.

"Baedeker bad book," he repeated; "Murray very, very good. Murray say, 'Give the sheik half a crown'; Baedeker say, 'Give the sheik a shilling.'"—*The Interior.*

This One wasn't Spoiled.—A boy of twelve years of age, with an air of melancholy resignation, went to his teacher, and handed in the following note from his mother before taking his seat:

Dear Sir.—Please excuse James for not being present yesterday.

He played truant, but you needn't whip him for it, as the boy he played truant with and him fell out, and he licked James; and a man they threw stones at caught him and licked him; and the driver of a cart they hung on to licked him; and the owner of a cat they chased licked him. Then I licked him when he came home, after which his father licked him; and I had to give him another for being impudent to me for telling his father. So you need not lick him until next time.

He thinks he will attend regular in future.—*The Christian Advocate.*

Mallory Hats "Cravenetted"

Every Genuine Mallory Cravenetted Hat

Bears this Trade Mark

All That You Like in a Hat

New, exclusive shapes and shades—becoming, refined lines—absolutely correct style—the finest fur felt—you get all these, plus the weatherproof feature which comes from the cravenetting process. This treatment does not change the texture or appearance of the material at all—simply renders it weatherproof. That is why Mallory Hats stay new.

Upon request, we will send you, free, a new and unusual booklet on hat styles for 1910. This is distinctly a novelty in booklets—and is appreciated wherever good hats are appreciated.

Derbies and Soft Hats
$3.00, $3.50 $4.00

Dealers Everywhere Have Them

In New York City, 1133 Broadway
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E. A. MALLORY & SONS, Inc.
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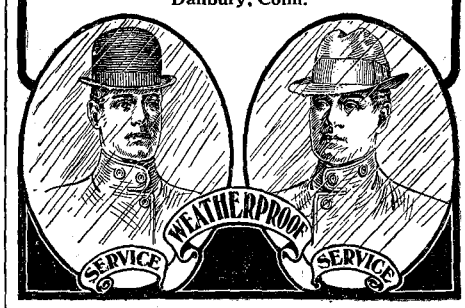

The Hartford Fire Insurance Co.

pays losses promptly and equitably. Next time you insure against fire, ask any agent or broker to get you a policy in the HARTFORD.

75,000,000 WASHBURNE'S PAT. "O.K" PAPER FASTENERS

SOLD the past YEAR should convince YOU of their SUPERIORITY.

Easily put on or taken off with the thumb and finger. Can be used repeatedly and "*always work.*"

Made of brass, 3 sizes. In brass boxes of 100.
Handsome. Compact. Strong. No Slipping, Never!
All stationers Send 10c for sample box of 50, assorted sizes. Illustrated booklet free.
The O. K. Mfg. Co., Syracuse, N. Y. No 18

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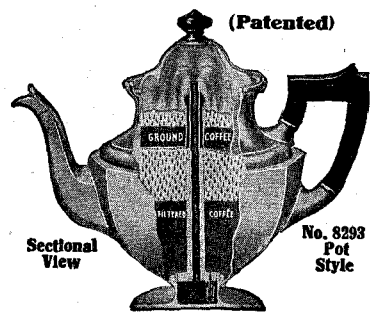
Manning-Bowman

CIRCULATING

Coffee Percolators

(Patented)

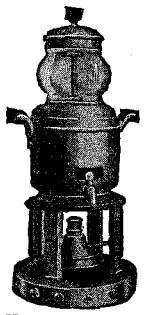


Sectional View **No. 8293 Pot Style**

Make Coffee Quickly From Cold Water—

The most hurried breakfaster can now have good breakfast coffee—clear, rich, mellow coffee, the kind that does the nerves good and starts the day right.

Manning-Bowman Perfected Coffee Percolators make delicious coffee in a few minutes, *starting with cold water.* The Coffee Pot Style may be used on a Manning-Bowman Alcohol Gas Stove or on a kitchen range. The glass cover with metal cap protector will not break while in use. Manning-Bowman Percolators have no valves, and pocket under percolating tube is large and easy to clean. Made in both Pot and Urn designs. Over a hundred styles and sizes. Sold by leading dealers. Write for free Recipe Book and Catalogue "D-3."



Mission Design Urn Style No. 3193

MANNING, BOWMAN & CO., Meriden, Conn.

Makers of Manning-Bowman Chafing Dishes and Accessories, Alcohol Gas Stoves and the "Eclipse" Bread Mixer.

In EMERGENCY Try

Hunyadi János

NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

Avoid Substitutes

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

March 21.—Premier Asquith introduces resolutions in the British House of Commons providing that the Lords shall have no power over financial measures, that any bill which has passed the Commons in three successive sessions shall become law, and that the duration of Parliament shall be limited to five years.

The Italian cabinet resigns.

Alexander Guchkoff is elected President of the Russian Douma.

March 22.—The British House of Lords, by a vote of 175 to 17, pass Lord Rosebery's resolution declaring that the possession of a peerage should not necessarily entitle one to a seat in the House of Lords.

The French Senate passes the bill providing for old-age pensions.

March 24.—Ex-President Roosevelt arrives at Cairo.

Mount Etna is in a state of violent eruption.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

March 19.—The Norris resolution, providing for a reorganization of the Rules Committee of the House, and debarring the Speaker from membership of it, is passed by a vote of 191 to 155; a resolution to depose the present Speaker is lost.

March 23.—The House passes the Loud Bill, providing for the raising of the wreck of the battleship *Maine* in Havana harbor.

At a caucus of Republican Representatives, Messrs. Dalzell of Pennsylvania, Smith of Iowa, Lawrence of Massachusetts, Fassett of New York, Smith of California, and Boutell of Illinois, all "regulars," are chosen as majority members of the new Rules Committee.

March 24.—Representatives Champ Clark, Underwood, Fitzgerald, and Dixon are chosen by a Democratic caucus as minority members of the new Rules Committee.

GENERAL

March 19.—The New York State fire insurance inquiry reveals that from 1901 to 1906 large sums were spent by the companies to influence legislation.

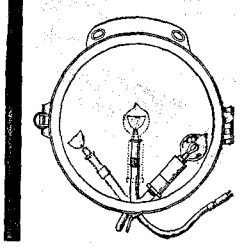
March 20.—At Albany, President Taft meets Earl Grey, Governor-General of Canada, and confers with the Canadian Minister of Finance, Mr. Fielding, over the tariff situation.

March 21.—The Federal Grand Jury at Chicago returns indictments against the National Packing Company and its subsidiary companies.

Indictments against forty former or present Councilmen are returned by the grand jury which is investigating the "graft" scandals in Pittsburg; many confess in order to secure immunity.

More than forty people are killed and as many injured in a collision on the Rock Island Railroad at Green Mountain, Ia.

March 22.—In the 14th Congressional District of Massachusetts, normally Republican, the Democratic candidate, Eugene N. Foss, is elected by a substantial majority to succeed the late Representative Lovering.



Four out of Five

That's the percentage of high-grade American cars equipped with Solar Lamps.

The manufacturers didn't adopt Solar Lamps without a struggle, either. Most of them experimented with a good many ordinary lamps, but had to own up in the end that Solar quality was supreme and alone. Solar lamps cost the manufacturer a little more than ordinary lamps. That is why there are still a few manufacturers who won't supply them unless you insist. Solars are built to satisfy the user first, and the car manufacturer afterwards.

There's a full line of Solars for every motor vehicle purpose, including several special lamps designed to solve some of the aggravating lighting problems of the motorist. Our catalog will be cheerfully sent on request. It will be very much worth your while to look it over. [54]

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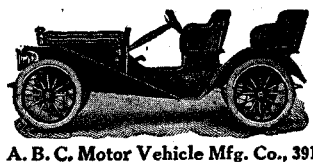
Kenosha, Wis. **New York City**

$650 A. B. C. Automobile $650



The biggest Automobile bargain in America. 2 or 4 Cylinder Surreys, Runabouts and Delivery Wagons. 18 or 30 H.P., Solid or Pneumatic Tires. Write for FREE Catalogue.

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6% OUR Secured Certificates are accompanied by First Mortgages on improved Real Estate, all papers pertaining thereto being assigned to the investor.

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Classified Columns

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6% GUARANTEED FARM MORTGAGES on farms in famous Pee Dee Section of South Carolina: richest cotton, tobacco and truck section in South. Security absolute. No mortgage guaranteed by us exceeds 50% of market value of farm. Write for our mortgage list. PEE DEE TRUST COMPANY, Capital $50,000, Florence S. C.

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To those who have sold or are selling dictionaries or to those who know they can sell them, we have a money-making proposition to submit. Write at once. Give experience, age and state whether you prefer a salary or a commission. Address Box 103, Madison Square Station, New York,

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AMERICAN BACHELOR, mature age, good health, habits and references, reserving usual business hours for promoting important enterprise, and desiring reduced living expenses, would act as private home secretary, and companion in literary and scientific research and in practical life-prolonging physical culture including dietetics. You may have large fortune and fine home but may lack just what I can supply at trifling cost. Address "Sec-Com," care Literary Digest, Box 242.

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MISCELLANEOUS

FLORIDA "AIR PLANTS" grow without soil on wall. Odd flower. One for 50c; three for $1.00. SAM RUD COOK Bunnell, Fla.

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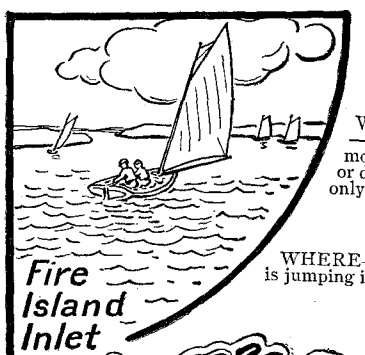
Real Estate

Real Estate



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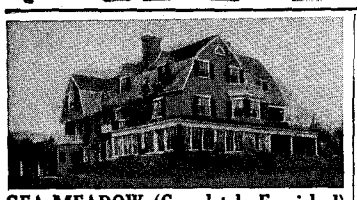

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Overlooks 30 miles of Rappahannock River. 150 acres, Colonial house, barns and outbuildings. Plenty Fruit, Oysters, Fish and Crabs, Quail, Turkey, Ducks, and Fox hunting. $7,500. CLAYTON STAFFORD, BOWLER'S, ESSEX CO., VA.

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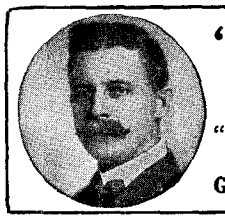

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Opportunity to buy or rent most remarkable camp site on shore of Lake Ossipee, West Ossipee, N. H. ½ mile of gradually sloping sand shore. 3 miles from station. Tennis Courts, Ball Field. Unlimited opportunities for sports of any nature. Write to H. B. YOUNG, SO. WOLFEBORO, N. H.

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House, stable, coachman's cottage and ten acres of land, adjoining the country club. House has eight family sleeping rooms, four bathrooms and three double servants' sleeping rooms. Every modern convenience. Stable has stalls for six horses. View from the house unsurpassed in Vermont. For further particulars and photographs apply to
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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *Inquirers desiring prompt answers will be accommodated on prepaying postage.*

"J. H. F.," Campbellton, Fla.—The pronoun "you" when singular in use still remains plural in form and must always take a plural verb. Hence, such forms as "you *are*" and "you *were*" are correct for both singular and plural constructions.

"J. A. B.," Normal, Neb.—"Please give the correct pronunciation of the word 'loess.' The point under dispute is, does it contain the sound of *r*?"

Altho there are two different pronunciations of this word, neither one contains the sound of *r*. The STANDARD DICTIONARY prefers the pronunciation lus, the sound of *u* as in *burn*. The alternative pronunciation is *lo'es* (o as in no).

"J. L. L.," Monongahela, Pa.—In the early part of 1908, Sir George Trevelyan published the third part of his work on "The American Revolution." Nearly ten years have elapsed since the inception of this work, but it is possible that further volumes will appear in the near future.

"F. A. D.," Lanesboro, Minn.—"In the sentence 'All creatures, from the tiniest insect upward, were, in reality, busy,' how would the phrase 'from the tiniest insect upward' be disposed of? What part of speech is 'upward,' and what does it modify?"

The prepositional phrase "from the tiniest insect upward" is used in this sentence somewhat parenthetically as an adjective-element, modifying the subject "creatures." The phrase itself is, in turn, modified by the adverb "upward," according to the ruling that "a phrase or a clause may itself be modified by an adverb."

"F. R. S.," Columbus, Miss.—"To what do the words 'Enceladus' and 'Trinacria' refer in the following sentence, found in Carlyle's 'French Revolution': 'She holds her adversary as if annihilated; such adversary lying all the while like some buried Enceladus, who, to gain the smallest freedom, has to stir a whole Trinacria with its Etnas'?"

Enceladus was a character in Greek mythology, one of the most powerful of all the giants who conspired against Zeus, and who was punished by being struck with a thunderbolt and buried beneath the huge mound of earth now called Mt. Etna. The smoke of the volcano was the breath of the buried giant, and when he moved it was an earthquake. Longfellow's poem upon this subject contains the lines,

> "Where the burning cinders, blown
> From the lips of the o'erthrown
> Enceladus, fill the air."

The name is recorded on page 2248, column 1, of the STANDARD DICTIONARY.

"Trinacria" is a name derived from the Greek and applied to the island of Sicily on account of its three promontories.

"W. L. D.," Sevierville, Tenn.—"Is the word 'ye' correctly used in the sentence written by an editor, as follows: 'Mr. Smith and *ye* editor were present'?"

This is an illustration of the use of the Anglo-Saxon "ye" as an abbreviation of the word "the." It is pronounced *the*, and is still used in literature affecting the antique, altho it does not lend itself to a combination with modern forms of English. A distinction exists between this word and the Anglo-Saxon pronoun "ye."

Household Fiction.—STELLA—"How did she start as a fiction-writer?"

BELLA—"Giving references to her cooks."—*Harper's Bazar.*

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Air Does the Work

Cleans Carpets, Rugs, Mattings etc., on the floor, by the Vacuum Process

The New Home Vacuum Cleaner WEIGHS NINE POUNDS

Operated by child or weakly woman. Air is drawn through body and fibre of carpet at terrific speed. Carries all dust, dirt, grit, germs, etc. into the Cleaner. No dust in room, it all goes into Cleaner. Supersedes broom, brush, sweeper, dust pan and dust cloth. **Cleans without Sweeping, Raises no Dust.** Keeps house clean, does away with housecleaning. Portable, dustless, always ready. Adapted to every home—rich or poor—city, village or country. Does same work as expensive machines. Costs nothing to operate—costs nothing for repairs. Light, neat, well and durably made—should last a lifetime. Saves time, labor, carpets, curtains, furniture. Saves drudgery, saves health, saves money. Saves taking up and beating carpets. The New Home Cleaner is truly a wonder. Astonishes everybody; customers all delighted and praise it. They wonder how they ever did without it.

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Others write: "Would not do without it for many times its cost." Another says: "Ten-year-old girl keeps everything clean." Another: "Never had house so clean." Another: "Carpets and rugs so clean baby can play without getting dust and germs." Another: "It works so easy; just slide nozzle over carpet, it draws all the dirt into the Cleaner—not a particle of dust raised." So they run, hundreds and thousands of letters praising, without a complaint. To try a New Home Cleaner means to want it—then keep it. The size is right—weight is right—price is right. Simple, neat, handsome, durable and easily operated. All put together ready for use when you receive it.

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Don't allow disease germs to breed in open drains or in cesspools at your country place. Be modern and respectable; get safe sanitation, or be among the common herd. Sewage Disposal without sewers at country homes is decidedly modern. Write for elaborate free descriptive booklet.

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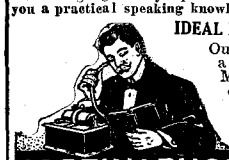

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Original and unequalled. Wood or tin rollers. "Improved" requires no tacks. Inventor's signature on genuine:

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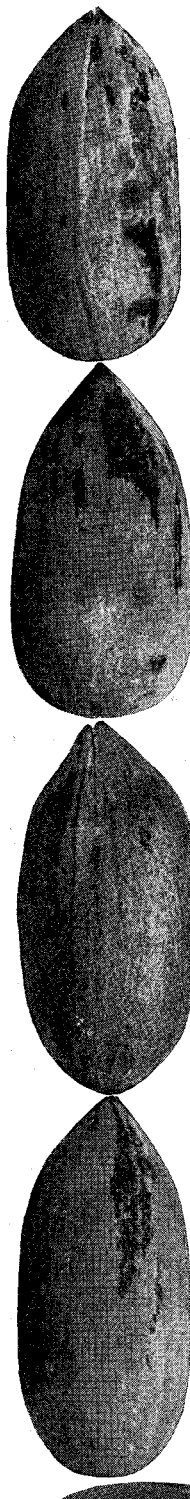

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Send for the **BOOK**, IT IS FREE and tells all about the RICHEST and most productive SOIL in the great state of FLORIDA. It tells where these marvellous money-making crops are actually produced—tells how you can buy and own a farm in Florida's "Surest Crop District," at the low cost price of $21 an acre—how you can make big money and be a neighbor of the man who is growing these money-making crops NOW. This **BOOK** tells you of the advantages of living near FLORIDA'S largest city, Jacksonville, where Northern people do not suffer from the semi-tropical heat of Central and Southern Florida, and it tells you of the development of a thousand farms, where one hundred houses were built in 100 days, and where telephones, telegraph, good schools, churches and a social system of high-class Northern people are already established.

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at HILLIARD, on the double track main line of the Atlantic Coast Line Ry., 30 miles northwest of Jacksonville is "FLORIDA'S SUREST CROP DISTRICT," where you can buy land at $1.00 an acre monthly payments, and make $3,000 to $5,000 a year on 10 acres.

Round trip railroad fare paid by us if you buy 40 acres

at the profit-sharing, bed-rock price of $21 an acre.

SUREST PECAN LAND

A Pecan Grove of 5 acres nets $2500 yearly. No work—no worry—no loss of crop and little cost of up-keep.

LARGE PAPER-SHELL PECANS

The paper-shell pecan is the hardiest, longest lived, best and surest producer of all the nut and fruit trees.

The paper-shell pecan commands the highest price—is in greatest demand of any nut.

The paper-shell pecan tree begins bearing at two years—produces 50 to 200 pounds of nuts at seven years and 200 to 250 pounds at ten years and increase yearly thereafter. Lives to the age of 100 years in North Florida.

The paper-shell pecan now sells at the tree for 25c to 60c per pound.

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The income from a 5-acre paper-shell pecan grove

Will be enough to pay your expenses in Europe 6 months,
—Or educate your children.
—Or keep the average family in comfort the year-a-round.

The large paper-shell pecan is the cultivated common wild pecan of the trade.

It is two to three times the size of and much more delicious than the wild nut.

The demand for paper-shell pecans is 19 times the present supply.

100,000 acres of full bearing paper-shell pecans would not affect the market price of this king of nuts.

The pecan is not perishable like fruit and is salable the year around.

WE SELL PECAN GROVES

in 5 or 10 acre tracts planted to standard named varieties, height 5 to 7 feet, all trees guaranteed for 2 years, 2 years old from the budded stock.

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We know there is no land in Florida as well located from the standpoint of transportation, healthfulness, pure water and favorable climatic conditions, both summer and winter, as the North Florida Fruit and Truck Farms.

Our proposition to pay your railroad fare is good during March and April. We will arrange so you and you friends each can secure 10 to 40 acres of this land in the heart of the North Florida Fruit and Truck Farm District, at $1 per acre per month, and besides we will give you a building lot 25x125 feet absolutely free in the town of Hilliard adjoining these farms. Many fruit and truck farms in the Jacksonville suburban district net $250 to $600 per acre every year.

THIS IS THE KIND YOU BUY AT $10 PER MONTH

Do you know that the great Atlantic Coast cities and cities as far west as Omaha depend absolutely on the Florida Fruit and Truck Farms for early February, March and April strawberries, celery, Irish potatoes, cabbage, lettuce and radishes? With one of these farms you have an income that can be depended on year after year and you can get it if you save just $10 a month—34 cents a day.

NO INTEREST AND NO TAXES

till payments are completed. You don't have to pioneer—these Fruit and Truck Farms are in the heart of civilization—near Jacksonville, close to Atlantic Coast Line Ry., which has a twenty-car switch track at Hilliard.

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FIRST—A money-making investment and a home in the finest all year 'round climate in the world. Northern Florida is warm in winter and there are no extremes of heat in summer.
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THIRD—These North Florida Fruit and Truck Farms are all upland, no swamps, rich sand loam and will grow the finest fruits and vegetables surer, better and more to the acre than any other section of the South. Every acre in every 10-acre farm is tillable land.
FOURTH—You don't have to know farming to make one of these 10-acre farms pay you big money.
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HERE IS WHAT OUR COMPANY OFFERS YOU:

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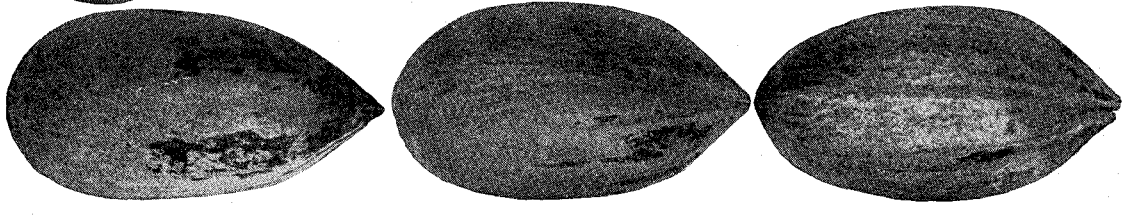

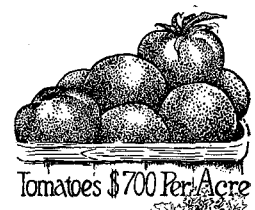

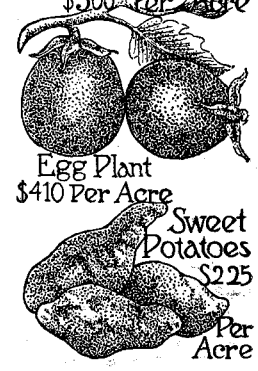

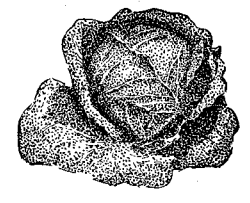

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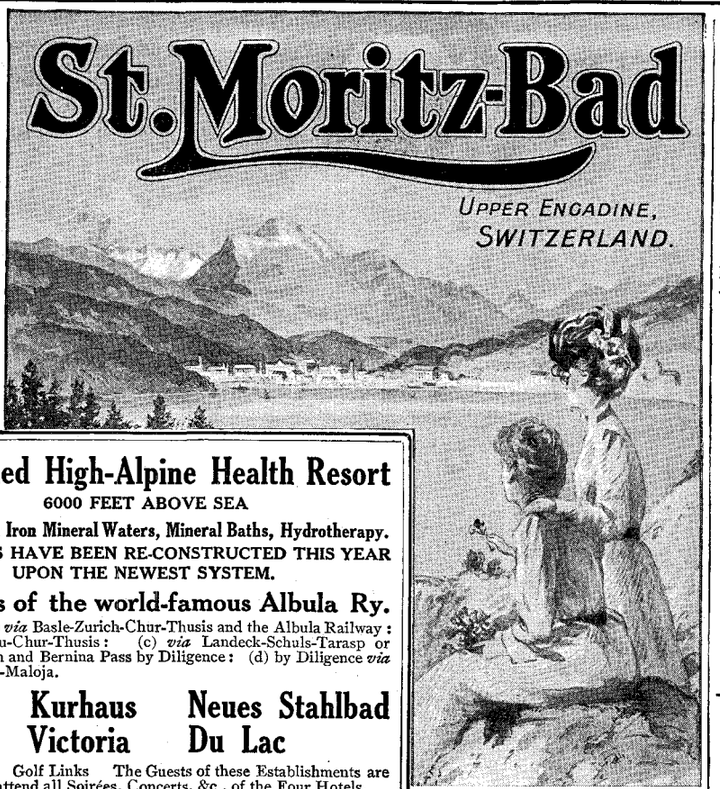

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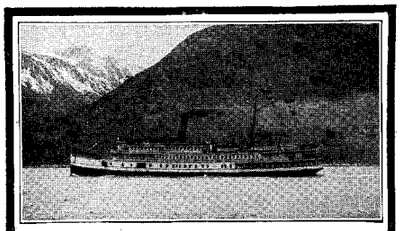

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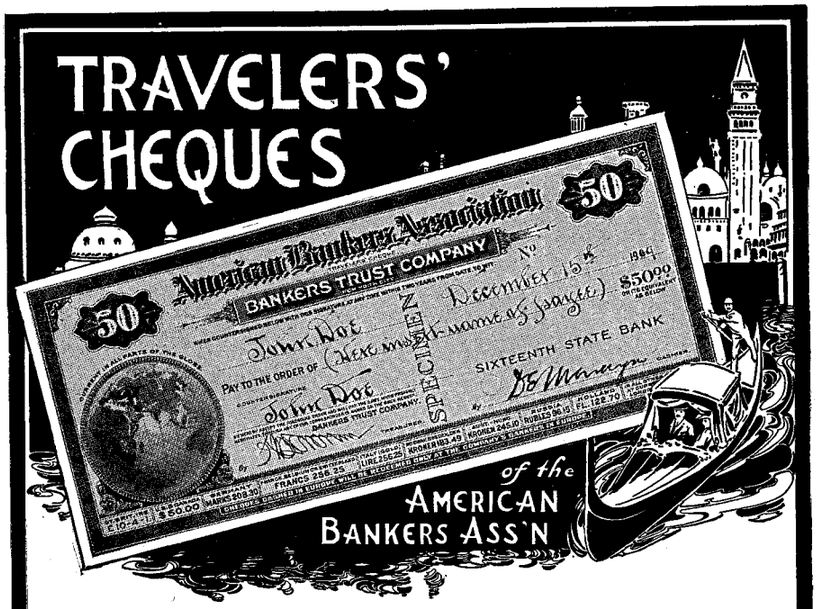

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